PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Chief Hotels and Daks. Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,449—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY.

Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 1905. Saturday, 5 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
1st April	PERSIA	7951		
8th "	ARCADIA	6803	MARMORA	10509
15th "	EGYPT	7917		
22nd "	PENINSULAR	5094	CHINA	7913
29th "	CALEDONIA	7456		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles and London.

Passengers desiring transhipment to a connecting steamer at Brindisi should specify their wishes when booking.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing.

All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 3rd February, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected. SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVERRIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
SMERA	6,807	Chevalier	20th April 1905.
SYDNEY	4,255	Conan	11th May 1905.
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	15th June 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	31st March 1905.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,610	Fiaschi	28th April "

For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.

New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY to TRIESTE via ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. 1905.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st May 1905.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 335	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† PERSIA	P. Cregliotto	5,895	6th Apr. 1905.
SILESIA	L. de Stabile	5,156	20th " "
† MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rasovich	4,766	25th " "
* † TRIESTE	Capt. D. Mistrorigo	5,005	9th June 1905.
* † MARIA VALERIE	P. Berbervich	4,247	8th July 1905.

† Will call at Piræus. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 800. 2nd Class Rs. 480. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS Available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes On at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 3 hours to run the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
NIPPON	L. Soichoh	6,310	29th Apr.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General.
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KARACHI, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, KOWEIT, MAHOMMERAH AND BUSREH.

T. S. "LAMA," 2,200 tons, on FRIDAY, 31st March, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, or later on arrival of English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,000 tons, on FRIDAY, 31st March, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 A.M.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST AND KARACHI.

T. S. "LHASA," 2,200 tons, on TUESDAY, the 4th April at 10 a.m. from the Victoria Dock, Wall No 14 shed, calling at Veraval, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Karachi.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,000 tons, on SUNDAY, the 2nd April, at 10 a.m. from the Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat Bunder Abbas, Dubai Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR MORMUGAO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 3,000 tons, on or about 4th April.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,800 tons, on or about 12th April.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay 30th March, 1905.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

For Freight, Passage, or other Particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 30th March, 1905.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE,
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Apr. 1905.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th May 1905.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th June 1905.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	600	Rs. 360	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 1 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY to SINGAPORE and HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	Cogliolo	17th Apr. 1905.
CARI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th May 1905.
ISCHIA	6,000	Cogliolo	17th June 1905.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 37.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S. S. REICHSTAG	2088	Ihle	10th April
S. S. SULTAN	2934	Burmiestes	20th April
S. S. SOMALI	2655	Winiker	8th May

Taking Passengers and Cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent,
4, Medows Street, Bombay, 25th May, 1905.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE,

WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. LD., BOMBAY.

SOLE AGENTS.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WAR.

105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN, and GORGONZOLA CHEESE.

PURE and GENUINE LUCCA OIL of the OLIVES for TABLE and CULINARY Purpose.

PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in SKIN (Italian). ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose). BLACK and GREEN OLIVES (loose). All kinds of French, Italian and German Stores.

Largest Importers of MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES Assorted. CONSIGNMENTS arriving here every Month. Fancy Shaped MACARONI prepared with EGGS, a speciality and novelty.

MASTICA DE CHIO, VERMOUTH (French and Italian), LIQUEURS Assorted. ABSINTHE and Italian CHAMPAGNES, CHIANTI BARBERA, MARSALA and CAPRI WINES.

WALNUTS ALMONDS and HAZELNUTS, NAPLES FIGS, MUSCATEL RAISINS, LENTILLES, BEANS, and DRY PEAS, all of Italian produce.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Dozen Bottles.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY

"KEY" MARK **PILSENER BEER.**

LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

HADENFELDT & CO., CALCUTTA,

SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:

H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.
KARACHI AND BOMBAY.

To be had of all Wine and Spirit Dealers.

CIGARETTES

MADE FROM

FINEST VIRGINIA TOBACCO.

HUMMING BIRD "SPECIALS" in Tins of 50	At Rs.	5-10 p.M.
HUMMING BIRDS, in Packets of 10	"	1-0 "
BUTCHAS, in Packets of 10	"	3-8 "

We guarantee the Cigarettes to be FREE from any ADMIXTURES, and can recommend them to all Smokers of VIRGINIA CIGARETTES as comparing most favourably with Cigarettes costing double the above Prices.

SAMPLES FREE ON APPLICATION

to Bona-fide Purchasers

TO BE HAD

of all Respectable Dealers, and

WHOLESALE OF

THE MANUFACTURERS.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

AGENTS WANTED:

LIBERAL COMMISSION GIVEN.

ADVERTISING MATTER FREE.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.

DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

TRADE S. & CO. MARK

30 lbs. Small Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay	Rs. a.	11 14
3 1-lb. tins Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P. Post		3 0
6 1-lb. tins do. do. do. do.		5 10

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA APPLY TO

T. STANES & CO.,
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.

"MINIMAX" HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

FOR PRIVATE HOUSES, SHOPS, MILLS, FACTORIES.

TESTIMONIALS.

BROAD STREET, READING, July 9th 1904.

GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in stating that the MINIMAX acted with the greatest efficiency in the small fire we had this week, and undoubtedly saved what might have proved a serious fire.

(Sd.) E. BODGCOCK.

WELLHALL ROAD, HAMILTON, 27th October, 1904.

HAY STACK FIRE.

DEAR SIR,—I have much pleasure in informing you of the very great service the MINIMAX FIRE EXTINGUISHERS were to me last month as without them the whole of my Hay Stacks would have been burned down. Immediately the fire took place, one of the stacks was a mass of flames, and whenever the Extinguisher was applied the flames disappeared, but as the fire had been going on for some time before the Extinguisher was applied, and as there was a good wind, it had taken good hold inside the stack. In a short time the flames appeared, and the MINIMAX was again applied when the flames disappeared. To make sure that no fire was in the centre of the stacks, willing hands commenced to turn over the hay that was smouldering, and in a very short time the fire had been completely put out. The Fire Brigade arrived on the scene, but their services were not required.

(Sd.) J. HAMILTON.

From Messrs. LANE BROS.,

MARLBOROUGH STREET, FARINGDON, December, 17th 1904.

GENTLEMEN,—A customer of ours has just had occasion to use his MINIMAX HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER. We used it on a neighbours Motor Car which was all in flames. We are pleased to say the result was most satisfactory. A valuable Car would quickly had been rendered worthless at the rate it was burning. The Extinguisher, however, acted like magic and the car was only slightly damaged. We have refilled our Customers Apparatus and shall be glad of replacement at your earliest.

(Sd.) LANE BROS.

HALLS OXFORD BREWERY, LTD. OXFORD, November, 14th, 1904.

DEAR SIR,—Please supply refill for MINIMAX FIRE Appliance to replace one used with excellent effect to Extinguh a slight fire we had in our Brewery a few days ago.

(Sd.) HALL OXFORD BREWERY LTD., C. ROBINSON.
Secretary.

From HANLEY, STOKE and FENTON JOINT HOSPITAL BOARD.

Beech Hurst Hanley, August 29th, 1904.

GENTLEMEN,—The MINIMAX HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER Apparatus supplied to the above Board has proved very efficient. Through the carelessness of a maid allowing a pan of wax to boil over in one of the wards, a fire occurred, but thanks to the efficiency of your Apparatus, it was at once put out before any serious damage occurred. A test fire was also made, composed of six large boxes tarred both inside and outside, filled with shavings and chips and turpentine poured over the lot to secure a good test: one of your Extinguishers sufficed to put this test fire out three times. I have every confidence in recommending your apparatus to any public institution or works where there is a risk of fire.

(Sd.) MEDICAL OFFICER.

MINIMAX FIRE EXTINGUISHER	Rs.	37 8
REFILLS for above	"	5 0

SOLE AGENTS

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

Sub-Agents.—D. W. HOUGHTON, 37, Apollo Street, Bombay.

COOK'S HOTEL COUPONS ACCEPTED.

A FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

COMMANDS A SPLENDID VIEW OF THE MAIDAN.
UNDOUBTEDLY THE HEALTHIEST AND MOST ACCESSIBLE LOCALITY IN CALCUTTA.
Every BED-ROOM has a BATH-ROOM Attached.
ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS.
Telegrams and Letters receive prompt attention.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL,

CALCUTTA.

TABLE D'HOTE RESERVED FOR HOTEL RESIDENTS AND THEIR GUESTS.

RESTAURANT a LA CARTE and PRIVATE DINING ROOMS on the Ground floor, with separate entrance. No public bar kept.

SPACIOUS PAVILION, SPECIALLY INTENDED FOR LADIES,

REPLETE WITH EVERY COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE.

F. A. BOSCOLO. Proprietor.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ICE PUDDING

SERVED DAILY

FROM 5 P. M.
AT

MONGINI BROTHERS.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO 325.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet for great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST WILL BE CLOSED ON 10TH APRIL, 1905.

PROSPECTUS
OF
THE AMRITSAR-PATTI RAILWAY CO., LD.

Under special sanction of the Secretary of State for India and the Government of India.

To be constructed and worked on terms made with the Government of India, by which the following concessions are offered :—

1. The free use of land.
2. The provision of rolling stock and the maintenance of the Line at favourable rates by the Main Line Administration.
3. The grant, if required, of a large rebate, up to 45 per cent. of the Main Line's gross earnings on interchanged traffic, to make up interest at 5 per cent. per annum on the approved capital expenditure, Profits over 5 per cent. so be shared with Government.
4. Permission to pay out of Capital interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum during construction of the Line.
5. A Lease for 30 years.

DIRECTORS.

H. E. E. PROCTER, Esquire, Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co.
THE HONOURABLE SIR DAVID P. MASSON, Kt., C.I.E., Lahore.
LALBHAI DALPATBHAI, Esquire, Ahmedabad.
VIJBHUCANDAS AMARAM, Esquire, Bombay
F. A. REDDIE, Esquire, Bombay,

BANKERS.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.
THE ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. PAYNE & COMPANY, BOMBAY.

AGENTS.

Messrs. KILLICK, NIXON, & Co. BOMBAY.

OFFICE OF THE COMPANY.

APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Capital—Rs. 10,00,000 in shares of Rs. 100 each of which it is proposed to issue now Rs. 12,00,000.

1. The Company is formed to provide funds for the construction of a Line on the standard gauge (5 feet 6 inches) from Amritsar to Patti via Tarn-Taran.
2. The public will notice with satisfaction the improved terms granted by the Government of India. The three Feeder Railways in the Bombay Presidency previously sanctioned were on a 4 per cent. basis with only 10 per cent. rebate from the Main Line, but the present concession is on a 5 per cent. basis with a 45 per cent. rebate.
3. As the distance from Amritsar to Karachi is 816 miles or about thirty times the length of the Feeder, and as a considerable export trade in wheat and other produce is expected (in 1904, 6,50,070 maunds of wheat and 24,594 maunds of cotton were exported from Amritsar to Karachi), it will at once be seen what a favourable concession has been granted in the rebate of 45 per cent. of the gross earnings from interchanged traffic.
4. Nearly the whole of the country through which the line passes is cultivated and almost of it irrigated either by canals or wells. It is considered one of the most fertile districts of the Punjab. The crops are principally wheat, but sugar, cotton, and many other articles of produce are also grown.
5. The Railway passes through a perfectly level country which should present no engineering difficulties and places the busy city of Amritsar in direct Railway communication with Tarn-Taran, the sacred village of the Sikhs, between which places there is an enormous pilgrim traffic—the number of pilgrims last year reaching 3,00,000 (three lacs).
6. The North Western Railway will construct the Line and will maintain and work it, including the supply of rolling stock, for 45 per cent. of its gross earnings.
7. The Secretary of State-in-Council for India retains the right to purchase the Railway on the 31st day of December 1935 and thereafter at intervals of ten years, on payment of a sum of money equal to 25 times the amount of the average yearly net earnings derived by the Company from the said Railway during the three years immediately preceding the time at which this Contract shall be determined but so that the total amount so payable to the Company shall not in any case exceed by more than 25 per cent. the total capital expenditure of the Company as appearing on the capital account of the Company.
8. An Interim Agreement has been executed between the Secretary of State-in-Council for India and Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Company, the promoters of the Company, which can be inspected at the Office of the Company, and which will be accepted by the Company.
9. Another Indenture has been arranged between the Secretary of State-in-Council for India of the one part and the Amritsar-Patti Railway Company, Limited, of the other part, which will shortly be executed. This can also be inspected at the Office of the Company.
10. The rates and fares for the carriage of goods and passengers over the said Railway or any portion thereof, shall be such as may from time to time be arranged between the Secretary of State and the Working Agency for the time being, the maximum and minimum rates, fares and terminals if any, shall be the same as the maximum and minimum rates, fares and terminals if any, for the time being in force on the North Western State Railway or the Working Agency for the time being.
11. The Secretary of State-in-Council for India accepts no responsibility for the estimate of the cost of the proposed Railway or its probable profits after completion.
12. Rs. 20 per share will have to be paid on allotment, the balance will probably be required in two or more calls spread over one year at intervals of not less than three months.
13. The Memorandum and Articles of Association may be seen at the Office of the Agents or at the Alliance Bank of Simla, Limited, Lahore.
14. Any person applying for any share in this Company or who is allotted any share in this Company will be deemed to have inspected the two Indentures referred to in the clauses 8 and 9 hereby respectively and the Memorandum and Articles of Association referred to in clause 13 hereof and to be bound by the same as if he had actually and voluntarily signed the same.
15. Application for shares should be made to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Apollo Street, Fort,
March, 1905. Bombay.

THE WESTERN INDIA MOTOR COMPANY, LD.

RAMPART ROW,
(Next P. & O. OFFICE),
FORT, BOMBAY.

THE GARAGE and REPAIR SHOP are now OPEN under the Management of Mr. W. C. ENGLAND, (who has had seven years' practical experience of this business).

PETROL and CAR Accessories on SALE.

INSPECTION INVITED.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Estate of Sir THOMAS RAIKES THOMPSON, late of Worth Hall, Crawley in the County of Sussex, England, Baronet deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the Estate of the above named deceased who died at Worth Hall, aforesaid on the Fourth day of September One thousand nine hundred and four, and Letters of Administration with WILL annexed of whose estate having effect throughout the whole of British India were granted on the 11th day of March, 1905, to WILLIAM LOCHIEL SEPT LOVETT CAMERON and FRANCIS ARTHUR OWEN, Esquires, the duly constituted Attorneys of DAME ALICE MAUDE LOVETT THOMPSON the widow and sole executrix named in the WILL of the said deceased are hereby required to send in their claims to Messrs. Crawford Lynch and Owen the Attorneys of the said Administrators, at their Office, Standard Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within One Calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the Administrators will hand over the assets of the said Estate to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which they shall have then notice.

All persons indebted to the Estate of the deceased or having property belonging to him are required to PAY such DEBTS or hand over such Property to the Administrators.

Dated this 16th day of March 1905.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN,
Solicitors for the Administrators.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

A DIVIDEND has been declared for the Half-Year ended 31st December, 1904 at the rate of TEN per cent. per Annum, and will be payable on and after the 1st proximo, to the Proprietors Registered in the Books of the Bank on the 17th instant.

By order of the Board.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

Bombay, 29th March 1905.

"S. S. DJIBOUTI."

THE above Steamer which is now in Dock carries a number of passengers, a Doctor and Stewardess on board. She will leave to-day March 31st and is to sail for Dunkirk direct. Passage fair rts, 400 Single Apply.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.

POLO.—MEASURING will take place at BOMBAY STABLE CO., on SUNDAY, April 2nd at 10-30 A.M.

D. N. GRAHAM,
Honorary Secretary, Polo.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited by 1 o'clock on MONDAY, the 10th April, 1905, for the following services for the official year 1905-1906.

(1). Repairs to all the Civil Buildings incharge of the Executive Engineer, Presidency District.
(2). Supply of Road Metal, Sand Stone, Yellow Moorum Red Hill Earth &c.
(3). Supply of ordinary Cartes and Bullocks.

Further Particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned.

R. J. KENT, C.E.,
Ag. Executive Engineer, Presidency.

THE SASSOON & ALLIANCE SILK MILL Co., LD.

THE TWENTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, On WEDNESDAY the 12th day of April, 1905 at 4 P. M. to transact the following business.

1. To receive Directors' Report and audited Balance-sheet for the year ending 31st December 1904.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect two Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the year ending 31st December 1905, and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 12th to 26th day of April, 1905, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

DAVID SASSOON & Co.,
S. M. MOSES, Director,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 29th March 1905

NOTICE is hereby given that CAWASJI NOWROJI BATLIWALA the surviving executor of the last will and testament of NOWROJI RUSTOMJI BATLIWALA deceased has contracted to SELL to DOCTOR RUTTONJI RUSTOMJI DADINA the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim to or against or interest in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, inheritance, gift, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office in Albert Buildings, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to such claims if any and the same will be considered as having been absolutely waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All those two pieces or parcels of Vazandari land or ground together with the messuages or tenements dwelling houses and premises built and standing thereon situate lying and being on the East side of Dhanjee Dossaria street without the fort of and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 153 Square Yards or thereabouts assessed by the municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 691 and Street No. 111 and bounded on the East by the public sweepers passage on the West by the said Dhanji Street on the North by the property of Hirabai widow of Rustomji Merwanji and on the South by the property of Manekji Dhanjibhai Batliwalla—Dated this 30th day of March 1905.

BHAISHANKER KANJA and GIRDHARLAL,
Pushaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS ALCOCK ASHDOWN and COMPANY Ltd., beg to inform that from the 1st April next their Registered Office will be REMOVED from No. 15, Bank Street, Fort, to their new Premises, THE CARNAC IRON WORKS Opposite Victoria Docks, Bombay.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

EUROPEAN and EURASIAN CANDIDATES for appointments in the General Service Signalling Establishment of the Government Telegraph Department are required. They should be over 18 and under 20 years of age and be able to produce certificates of good character, whilst under training, their will receive an allowance of Rs. 20 per mensem as probationers. Pay—Initial Rs. 40 per mensem—Rising to Rs. 135 per mensem by grade and annual increment. For further particulars apply to CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT, TRAFFIC BRANCH, Government Telegraph Department, Calcutta,

also

Qualified Non-Departmental Signallers are required for temporary service in the Telegraph Department. Pay will be at the rate of from one to two rupees per diem according to proficiency in Signalling. For further particulars apply to CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT, Traffic Branch, Government Telegraph Department, Calcutta.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY

MAHABLESHWAR SEASON, 1905.

ADDITIONAL TRAIN SERVICE.

DOWN MAIL TRAIN. First and Second class Passengers travelling from Poona to Wathar during the Mahableshwar Season will, until further notice, be conveyed in extra carriages by the Mail Train leaving Poona at 13 hours 15 minutes, and arriving Wathar at 16 hours 55 minutes. This Train runs in connection with the G. I. P. Railway Mail Train leaving Bombay at 15 hours daily.

A Dining Carriage is attached to the Mail Train from Poona to Wathar.

1. PASSENGERS intending to travel by the Mail, Mixed or Season Special Train from Poona, are requested to secure accommodation by booking their berths beforehand, which can be done, when available, if the Station Master at Poona is advised of the class and number of berths required, and the names of intending occupants.

2 DOWN NIGHT MIXED. Extra Carriages will be attached, when required, to the Down Mixed Train leaving Poona at 21 hours 20 minutes and arriving Wathar at 4 hours 8 minutes daily.

3 MAHABLESHWAR SEASON SPECIAL. A light Special Passenger Train, having limited accommodation, will be run daily between the 1st April and 15th June 1905. It will leave Poona at 2 hours 25 minutes, after the arrival there of the Bombay-Madras Mail Train starting at 21 hours 30 minutes from Victoria Terminus. This Train arrives at Wathar at 6 hours 30 minutes. Accommodation for First and Second class Passengers will be reserved by it in the order registered, for the number of berths available only, on application to the Station Master, Poona.

4. FIRST & SECOND CLASS PASSENGERS before leaving Mahableshwar are requested to give the Station Master, Wathar, at least 24 hours' notice of the Train by which they propose travelling on their return journey. For particulars see Time Tables.

5. Reserved accommodation cannot be guaranteed for Passengers joining the MAIL TRAIN at Wathar, for Poona, nor can Extra carriages be attached at Wathar when that train is running with its full complement of Through vehicles between Bangalore and Poona.

W. B. WRIGHT,
Traffic Manager.

Dharwar, 23rd March 1905.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort an very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive, Fitted with globes and chimneys or lace shades, holders and chimneys. From Rs. 12 to Rs. 25 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—Most comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Daks ready laid between Wathar and Mahableshwar at very moderate rates. Apply to BURJORJEE PIROSHAW, Diplomaed Dak Supplier to T. E. The Governor and Com.-in-Chief, 153, Main Street, Poona.

TONGAS AND PHAETONS FOR WATHAR, PACHGANI and MAHABLESHWAR. Apply for particulars to BAPUO SHEKKAR at Head office, WAI, Branch Offices, Pachgani Bazar and Mahableshwar Bazar,

TO BE LET well-furnished BUNGALOW off Mountpleasant Road, Malabar Hill, from 1st April to end of October. Apply to E. SCATCPA, Austrian Lloyd's.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works as it is were quite new. "Mrs LALMEIDA, Girgaum Bombay."

WANTED FOREIGNERS, who want to learn English to talk and write. Hindustani also taught, Terms moderate. Attendance at home any time during day. Apply to Box "No. 1231. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED by an EXPERIENCED GRADUATE Students going up for Matric, F. E. or B. A. Examinations to be coached up in English, Mathematics and general subjects. Special Class for select pupils. Apply to Box "No 1234 A." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED A FIRST CLASS COOK for the R. I. M. S. "Canning". Wages Rs. 40 per mensem rations free. Apply to the MESS PRESIDENT.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London) in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 120° Fire Test Oil, Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York, Sold at their Godowns Messagon.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Bookstall.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., at Rs. 6-0-1 per case, at Bombay and by Mr. J. C. Bhat, at Rs. 6-1-1 per case, at Bandora.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to subscribers in Bombay; Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

CHEAP.—We cannot afford to pass inferior work under the misleading name of High Class Work at Cheap Prices. We do real Artistic Work and charge fairly reasonable Prices. A trial solicited. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Art Photographers to T. E. Lord Curzon and Lord Lamington, Nippon Buildings, Hornby Row, Bombay.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail addition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 5 per copy according to numbers available. References charged extra Rates.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectably Servants of all denominations Supplied. Only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable Hindu Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Army and Navy as well as the leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially Fine Class Grooms and Gardeners and Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee Rs. 20 only. Rs. 2, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1875.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to the Bombay Gazette Press.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review, Calcutta Review &c., &c. Apply J. C. care of "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E., revised and edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B. A., and A. William Heyle. Apply "J." care of "Bombay Gazette."

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of despatch Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Gazette" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage; English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including postage.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Grain Sweepings F. P. Bales of Cotton &c., &c, at the G. I. P. Railway Ward Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX. of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p. m., at the Ward Bunder Goods Depot—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain sweepings, bags of grain, seeds, cottonseed, hurra, castor oil cakes, bundles of baggin, iron hoops, bars, luggage, printed papers, box of sundry, linseed oil, iron plates, cigars, copper sheets, tea, marble stone, bags of sugar, bales of F. P. cotton cask of biscuits, hemp rope each iron nails cooking pots stationery harness cement, glass and cylinder condemned sheets hats coal tar iron machine picking cotton old records and wast papers, heaps of loose grain, sweepings and other miscellaneous articles.

63 bales cotton damaged by fire.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON PICKINGS.

MESSRS. MENESSE & Co. are instructed by the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company to sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 1st April 1905, at 2 p. m., at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, Colaba.

A quantity of cotton pickings.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 BALES DAMAGED GREY DHOTIES.

On MONDAY, the 3rd April, 1905, at 3 p.m., Messrs MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell, by Public Auction in the Prince's Dock Custom House on account of the concerned :—

64 s.s, "City of Madrid."

W. and Co.—2173-76 —4 bales damaged grey dhooties.

MENESSE & Co.,

Bombay, 30th March, 1905.

WAR TELEGRAMS!
WAR TELEGRAMS!!
WAR TELEGRAMS!!!

THE LATEST WAR NEWS For Rs. 2 Per Month Sent to any Address in the Fort.

Subscriptions are now being Registered
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REUTER BUILDINGS.

ELGIN MILLS COMPANY, CAWNPORE.

TOWELS
DUSTERS
FLANNELETTES
SHIKAR CLOTH
FAST DYED KHAKI DRILLS.

SAMPLES ON APPLICATION TO

ELGIN MILLS CO., CAWNPORE.

Agents ;—Messrs. SAMUEL FITZE & Co., Ld.,
4 BANKSHALL STREET, CALCUTTA.
ALSO AT BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Year	24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	"	18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND..	"	9,720,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	"	600,000

HEAD OFFICE : YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Bombay.	London.	Peking.
Dalney.	Lyons.	Port Arthur.
Hawai.	Nagasaki.	Shanghai.
Hongkong.	New York.	San Francisco.
Kobe.	Newchang.	Tokio.
Liao-Yang.		Tientsin.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Bank of England : The London and Joint Stock Bank, Ld. ; The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld. ; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the world.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up) ..... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper). Rs. 19,50,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS :

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns of India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE :
59, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

BOMBAY.	KURRACHEE.	CALCUTTA.
MADRAS	COLOMBO.	KANDY.
GALLE.	SINGAPORE.	HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

R. NICOLL,
Acting Manager

Esplanade, Road Bombay

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 3,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
JARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
LONDON. HONGKONG. SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	RANGOON
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, Japan and China.

W. H. ADAM ORAM, Acting Agent,
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND.....	£500,000

HEAD OFFICE :
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Tuticorin,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanzibar.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Mombassa.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Nafrobi.
Steamer Point,	Aden.	Kandy,	Chittagong.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL.....	£800,000
RESERVE FUND.....	£800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo,	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manila	Yokohama
Thalping	Cebu (Philli-	Kobe
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)	pines)	New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the worlds buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody, and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months at FOUR PER CENT. per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E. C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.
CAPITAL...Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

LONDON BANKERS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Bombay, Tunis, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney and all principal towns of Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received as terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, whereby travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, Merchandise, etc.

WM. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS who have hitherto been SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can obtain it by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road 3rd Floor, Fort or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE." Head Office.

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Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas (Re. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week: First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch). Fourth and onward Three annas per line (Rs. 1-8 per inch). Maximum Charges Rs. 2.

WANTED.

A JUDICIAL CLERK for the Central India Agency Office, Indore. Must be a GRADUATE and LL.B or otherwise legally qualified, with a sound practical knowledge of law. Should also be able to read, write and talk Urdu and Hindi fluently and if possible Maharatti. Pay Rs. 150 rising to Rs. 200 per mensem. Applications with copies of testimonials should be addressed to the 1st ASSISTANT AGENT, Governor-General, Central India, Indore.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co. of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 31st inst., at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 10 ground floor, Gymkhana chambers, opposite the Esplanade Rink, Wadiaj Road, Fort, the valuable and handsome teakwood and black wood housed ld furniture of the latest design, such as telescopic dinner table, chairs, mirror sideboard, whatnots, centre table, marble-top tables, drawing-room suit of sofas and chairs lined silk, cabinets and chiffoniers, bedstead, iron and brass single and couple bedsteads, double mirror door almyrah, chest of drawers, dressing and wash-stand tables, Teacher's glassware and porcelainware, best plated wares by Read and Barton and others, table ornaments, pictures, chromos from fame grand cottage piano by Rose and Co. Remington Typewriter &c., the property of B. Stern, Esq.

The property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF A RUBBER-TYRED VICTORIA SHIGRAM AND BAY HORSE.

Under instructions from N. C. Macleod, Esq., the guardian appointed by the High Court in the matter of Vithaldas Jamnadas and Narotumdas Jamnadas, Minors, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on MONDAY, the 3rd day of April next, at 1-30 p.m.

1 hand-some rubber-tyred victoria.
1 office shigram.
1 strong bay horse.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 3rd proxime, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—

Furniture such as tables, chairs, teapoys, meatsafe, writing camp tables, marble topped dressing and washhand tables, teak and glass show case, cupboards, mahogany square piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne,

On account of the concerned :—

HSE. 1475—1 case fans damaged by fire and water.
M. M. 1285—2 cases inkstands damaged by fire and water.

AT 2 P. M.

Several lady's and gents bicycles by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred light victoria.
1 rubber tyred vis-a-vis.
1 light dog cart.
1 French polished office shigram.
1 bay Arab horse 14-2 about 9 years old has been always driven in carriage.
1 carriage horse broken for saddle and harness passed as sound.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 6th proxime at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Towers" middle Colaba opposite the Post Office, the valuable household furniture by Roberts and others also furniture of English and American make Singapore cane furniture, solid silver ware, Dresden China ware, set of Bohemian glassware, valuable library, garden plants, etc., the property of MARTIN COHEN, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter and Catalogues will be published.

AUCTION SALE of Vacant LAND, at Karla Paria, on the Public road, leading from Santa Cruz to Andheri.

High Court,
Suit No. 178 of 1900.

Gul

WOUNDS AND SORES.

HARVEY'S RED LOTION.

(HARVEY'S WATTS' RED LOTION).

FOR CUTS, WOUNDS, SORES, ABRASIONS, BROKEN KNEES, &c.

HARVEY'S RED LOTION is a perfect Healing Wash, comprising all the properties necessary for the healthy and rapid repair of injured tissues, and being absolutely non-poisonous and harmless, no danger need be feared in applying it to wounds, no matter how severe, in any animal or bird.

HARVEY'S RED LOTION is attended with success in the treatment of Grease, Cracked Heels Sallenders, Thrush, Speedy Cuts, Harness Chafes, and Brushing Marks; Hacks or Sores on the Teats of Milch Cows, and Wounds and Abrasions of all kinds, of Horses, Cattle, Dogs, and all animals. Per Bottle Rs. 1-14.

SOLE AGENTS:—THOMSON & TAYLOR,
BOMBAY, POONA, & KIRKEE.

ASTHMADYNE,

A thoroughly reliable and effective specific for Asthma and shortness of breath. Its effects are wonderful.

DOSE:—One tablespoonful with an equal quantity of water when Asthma begins, to be repeated in an hour if not relieved, and then every three hours if required.—

Re. 1 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY

BEYNON & CO.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
55 ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

CLEARANCE SALE.

BALANCE OF CONSIGNMENT.

WHITE'S SEWING MACHINES.

SELLING FOR CASH.

BARGAIN PRICES.

J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co.
60 TAMARIND LANE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, MARCH 29.

SECURITIES—
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ..... 91 1-8 = + 1-8
3 do. Centes ..... 99 1-2 = — 1-4
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan ..... 107 1-2 = unchanged
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Reduced ..... 86 1-8 = + 1-8

SILVER—
Spot in London ..... 26 1-8 = + 1-4
2 months hence ..... 25 15-16 = + 1-4
Spot in New York ..... 56 1-4 = + 3-8

EXCHANGES—
Paris on cheques ..... 25"17 = unchanged
Berlin " ..... 20"48 1-2 = do
New York Demand ..... 4"85 7-8 = do

DISCOUNTS—
Bank of England ..... 2 1-2 per cent = unchanged
2 months sight Bank Bills 2 1-4 per cent = do.
3 " " " 2 1-8 per cent = do
4 " " " Fine Trade Bills ..... 2 1-2 per cent = do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills ..... 2 3-4 per cent = do

INTEREST—
Day to day loans ..... 2 1-8 per cent = + 3-8
7 day market loans ..... 2 3-8 per cent = unchanged

SUGAR—
Sugar—German granulated 1st marks 16 3-16 sellers tone quiet.

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 5s 5 1-4d value

WHEAT—
White Karachi 30 1-2 sellers tone dull
Red Karachi 30 sellers tone dull

RAPESEED
Brown 35 1-4 sellers tone dull.

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 7 5-8 unchanged
At the Periodical bindings for Council Bills for Rs. 70,00,000
Rs. 34,00,000 were allotted to Calcutta
Rs. 21,00,000 do Bombay
Rs. 2,00,000 do Madras
Rs. 58,30,000 At 1s. 4d.
Minimum rate received 13 per cent.
Telegraphic transfers—
Rs. 9,40,000 Were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 2,30,000 do Bombay
Rs. do Madras
Rs. 11,70,000 At 1s. 4 1-32d.
Minimum rate received 13 per cent.
Total amount sold during the week Rs. 81,10,000
Amount to be allotted next week Rs. 60,00,000
Extra allotments Bills on Bombay, Rs. 2,00,000 at 1s. 4 1-32d.

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed steadier. East Indian quiet, Manchester firm. Total sales 8,000 bales. Spot 4"21 — 4. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 6 13-16 unchanged. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 22,000. Futures closed steady.

Mch.-Apl. 4"05 unchanged	Apl.-May 4"05 unchanged		
May-June 4"11 unchanged	June-July 4"13 unchanged	July-Aug. 4"14 unchanged	
Aug.-Sep. 4"15 unchanged	Sept.-Oct. unchanged	Oct.-Nov 4"17 unchanged	Nov-Dec. 4"18 +1

Market as U.S. Covenant ..... 36,000 bales
Do. last year ..... 8,000 "
Exports to Great Britain ..... 18,000 "
Do to Continent ..... 9,000 "

IN NEW YORK—
Spot ..... 805 unchanged
Futures, month of March ..... 7"55 + 18 }
Do. do July ..... 7"57 + 15 } Advanced owing to "bull" support and short covering.

IN NEW ORLEANS—
Spot ..... 7 3-8 unchanged
Futures, month of June ..... 7"42 + 14
Do. do. Sept. ..... 7"43 + 12
Tone at close ..... steady

THE CENSUS BUREAU REPORT.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 28, 1905.

The following Census Bureau figures are the final for the season on the crop just finis hed:—
13,584,467 bales of 500 pounds,

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Wednesday, 29th March, 1905:—

Cotton	3,237	bales.
Wheat	17,780	cwts.
Linseed	12,309	"
Rape, Rai and Mustard	2,513	"
Gingellyseed	5,841	"
Poppyseed	nil	
Groundnuts	2,302	"
Castorseed	1,404	"
Rice	2,239	"
Myrabollams	28	"
Cottonseed	7,188	"
Mowrasee	169	"
Gram	2,564	"
Joowar	7,525	"
Maize	nil	"

BOMBAY, MARCH 30.

Exchange—Tone quiet.

Bank T. T.			1s. 4d
Bank Demand			1s. 4 1-32d
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.			1s. 4 3-16d
Do 6 do do			1s. 4 9-32d
French Francs 3 do do			170 1-4
Marks 3 do do			138 1-2
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight			134 1-2
Shanghai 30 do do			187 1-2
Japan 30 do do			148 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	98'8
1st Settlement	98'8
2nd do	98'10

Money Market, Tone easier.

BANK RATE,—

Bank of England since 9th March		2 1-2	per cent
Bank of Bombay do 30th	do	7	do
Bank of Bengal do 30th	do	7	do
Bank of Madras do 15th	do	8	do

Linseed—Tone quiet,

	Rs	a	p
Ready	6	4	6
Forward April-May Suttah	6	9	6

Rapeseed—Tone dull nothing doing.

Brown Cawnpore, Ready	6	0	0
Do Forward Apl-May	6	1	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready	6	6	0
Do Forward Apl-May	6	7	0
Yellow Guzerat Ready	6	8	0
Do Forward Apl-May	6	9	0

Poppyseed—Tone quiet but steady.

Ready sellers	7	2	0
Forward April-May Sellers	7	3	0

Castorseed—Tone quiet nothing doing

Ready sellers	27	8	0

Gingellyseed.—Tone quiet, little doing, in yellow sorts.

Howree Khandeish	44	8	0
15 per cent Mixed	44	0	0
25 per cent "	43	0	0
50 per cent "	42	0	0
Black Kutnee	37	8	0
Yellow Hingenghat	49	8	0

Wheat,—Tone, easier.

White Delhi ready	4	7	0
Do April-May	4	7	0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone,—steady.
Estimated sales ..... bales 8,000
Imports ..... " 1,000

Mar.-April 4"10 +2		April-May 4"10 +2
May-June 4"13 +2	June-July 4"15 +2	July-Aug. 4"16 +2
Aug.-Sept. 4"17 +2	Sep.-Oct. 4"18 +2	Oct.-Nov. 4"19 +2
	Nov.-Dec 4"20 +2	

COTTON.—Locally the market is steadier, and prices are Re 1 higher all round. The enquiry continues on a limited scale both from exporters and mills, and runs principally on ready cotton, though a small demand for Saw ginned Dharwar from exporters to-day for May delivery resulted in business at Rs. 192.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry. terms)	166	154	...	Ready and March delivery.
Bengals, M, G Ry terms	175	165	...	
Sind-Punjab M. G.	175	165	...	
Oomrawutee (descpts) (M.-G.)	177	171	...	
Khandeish do.	...	169	163	
Jalgaon do.	...	171	165	
Khangaum fair staple (M-G)	177	171	...	
Karanja do. do. do.				
Akola do. do. do.				
Oomra, good staple (M.G.)	188	182	...	
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M-G)	183	177	...	
Nagpore and Kampti do	190	184	...	
Broach (M.-G.) ...	197	195	193	
Dharwar (S.-G) ...	...	...	192	25 May
Westerns ...	...	...	182	Do

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LTD.,

The Mercantile Bank of India Ltd., Bombay Branch, have received intimation by wire from their Head Office in London, that at the approaching Meeting of Shareholders the Directors will recommend that a Dividend of 5 percent be paid on both the "A" and the "B" Shares free of Income Tax, and that £30,000 be added to the Reserve Fund £15,100 carried forwards.

The Manager of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China has received a telegram from the Head Office, intimating that as the approaching meeting of Shareholders of this Bank, the directors will recommend a Dividend for the past half year at the rate of eleven per cent per annum, free of income-tax, and a bonus of 15 per cent to the Staff, they also proposed to add £75,000 to the Reserve Fund which will then stand at £375,000 and carry forward £30,000 as undivided profit.

FOOTBALL AT SECUNDERABAD.

THE Football tournament between the Hussar and the Lincolnshire regiment began on Thursday the 23rd instant at the parade ground in Secunderabad, writes our Hyderabad correspondent, the game was exciting from beginning to end. The teams were so well matched that the game ended in a draw. It was replayed on Saturday last; almost all the "elite" of the place including the Honorable the Resident and General Egerton were present to witness the match. It again ended in a draw. The teams met once more on Monday evening before a very crowded gathering of spectators. The Lincolns scored the first goal. During the second half the Hussars would have scored but for the skilful defence of the Lincolnshires' goal keeper. The game ended in victory for the Lincolns who carried off the Cup. They deserve to be heartily congratulated as they were also the winners of the "Laner Cup" in the late Hockey Tournament at Secunderabad.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 30TH MARCH.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased almost everywhere, the rise having been brisk to very rapid at most places. The barometer is now generally above the average.

Winds are strong to a gale in Lower Sind, Cutch, Kathiawar and at Deesa, Neemuch, Poona, Aurangabad, Sholapur and Mormugao and fresh to light elsewhere.

Temperature.—Both the day and night temperatures are in very large defect of normal in many places. The highest temperature in the shade was 102° at Cuddapah and Trichinopoly and the lowest 52° at Jacobabad.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in the Punjab and at Agra, Jaipur, Bhuj, Poona, Cuddapah and Colombo.

Rain.—Nearly half an inch of rain fell at Bangalore and a few drops at Cuddapah.

Weather is generally fine but temperature is unusually cool over the greater part of the country.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS. Rheumatism, Neuralgia. It is sometimes difficult to determine which of these diseases is afflicting the sufferer, but this ignorance will not matter, if Holloway's remedies be used. They alleviate and cure all muscular and nervous pains. In hereditary rheumatism after bathing the affected parts with warm salt water, Holloway's Ointment should be well rubbed upon the spot, that it may penetrate and exert its soothing and regulating properties on the deeper vessels and nerves which are unduly twisted, and cause both the pain and swelling. Holloway's treatment has the merit to removing the disease without debilitating the constitution, which was the inevitable result of the bleeding, mercury and colchicum practice formerly adopted in these complaints.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as, for every additional lines CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

LESTER—March 18, at Bangalore, the wife of H F W Lester, London Mission, Bellary, of a son.
TURNER—February 17, at Maymyo, Burma, the wife of Captain C H Turner, Suffolk Regiment, of a son.

DEATHS.

MOORE—March 21, at Meerut, U P, Maud, the dearly beloved wife of Francis W Moore, Bar-at-Law.
SHERRIFF—March 23, at the Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta, of Cerebral Hemorrhage, Duncan Turner Sherriff of Forfar, Scotland, aged 43 years.

PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR.

A NERVINE TONIC
of great value.

CONTAINS
IRON
PHOSPHORUS
NUX VOMICA
DAMIANA.
COCA.

All powerful stimulants and nerve foods, acting directly on the nervous system and combined in this INVIGORATOR in their most concentrated and active forms.

DOSE.—Half to one teaspoonful, two or three times a day in half a wine-glassful of water.

It may with advantage be taken as a liqueur after meals.

Rs. 3 per bottle.

Also in Tablet form bottle of 25, Re 1.
bottle of 100, Rs. 3.

KEMP & CO., LTD.
SASSOON HOUSE,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h, 55 m. Sun sets, 6h, 13m. High water, 8-51m., 9-38s. Low water 2-53m, 2-40s.

P. and O. s. s. Egypt, with English mails of 17th inst., due to arrive at 9 a. m.

The J. N. Petit Institute, annual general meeting, 5-15 p. m.

Gaiety Theatre, complimentary benefit to Miss Annie Sherar, 9-30 p. m.

Lord Reay Lecture, Petit Laboratory, Grant Medical College, 4-30 p. m.

PARSEE CYCLING CLUB.—Members meet at the Club Tents at 6 a. m., and at Victoria Gardens at 6-30 on Sunday for a run to Coorla, and back via Dharavi and Mahim.

DEATH OF A MAHOMEDAN LEADER.—Kazi Sheik Mahomed Murghe, brother of Khan Sahib Kazi Mahomed Ally Murghe, J. P., died on Tuesday last. His Janaza ceremony took place yesterday morning, at the residence at Old Kazi Street, Chakla.

ELPHINSTONIANS ENTERTAINMENT.—A gathering of the past and present Elphinstonians will take place in the College Library Hall to-morrow at 10 a.m., to meet Principal and Mrs. MacMillan who are proceeding to England, and Prof. A. L. Covernton who is leaving the College."

THE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—A meeting under the auspices of this Association, will be held at Sir Mangaldas' Bungalow, Girgaum, to day, at 5-30 p. m. when Mr. J. D. Bhardia, B.A., will deliver a lecture on 'A visit to the Edinburgh Summer School and several other Educational Institutions in Europe."

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A SHIP'S CAPTAIN.—Captain Charles Frederick Harvey, of the steam-ship Italia, accidentally fell from the bridge deck to the main deck, a distance of about nine feet, on Wednesday. He was picked up unconscious and conveyed to the St. George's Hospital where he died subsequently, the cause of death being fracture of the skull. He was forty-two years of age.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. Australia will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 a. m., on Monday the 3rd April. Parcel mail for French China, Netherlands, India and Japan close at 8 a. m. to-morrow.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. Chusan will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 a. m., on Tuesday the 4th proximo.

FRAUDULENT POSSESSION.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Raoji Gunnoo, a Hindu, was charged with having in his possession five sovereigns for which he could not satisfactorily account. The evidence showed that the accused was arrested at Null Bazaar on Tuesday last, for being drunk and disorderly. On his person being searched, five sovereigns were found in the pocket of his coat. The accused explained that he had found the sovereigns tied up in a piece of cloth lying on the road. The Magistrate did not consider the explanation satisfactory and sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonment. He was also fined Rs. 2 for being drunk and disorderly in a public place.

BROWNAGAR NOTES.—It may now be said that the weather this side is out of point, writes our Bhownagar correspondent. On Monday last, clouds gathered and drops of rain fell. Although March is well nigh over, there are no signs of hot weather setting in. Blankets are not yet discarded, nor are the overcoats out away. Mr. Earnest Syms, the Executive Engineer of the Bhownagar State left by mail on Wednesday for Rajpipla to take up an important appointment there. He was given a hearty send off, the State officials, the subordinates and others being present to see him off. He was profusely garlanded and as the train slowly steamed out, there was a shower of flowers and nosegays.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—To-morrow, members of the Students' Brotherhood will meet Principal Macmillan at Ballard Pier to wish him bon voyage at 12 p. m. sharp. A meeting of the Current Topics Circle will be held on the same day in Mr. Bhagwandas Madhavdas' bungalow, Girgaon (Widow Remarriage Hall) at 5-30 p. m., Members are earnestly requested to be present. On Sunday Professor N. G. Welinker will deliver his fourth lecture of the series on "Social Anarchy as illustrated by Shakespear's King Lear." The Hon. Mr. Justice Batty has kindly consented to preside. The lecture will take place at 8-15 a. m., sharp in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon. The junior class will meet as usual and will be conducted by Mr. M. K. Patel.

ILLEGAL SALE OF COCAINE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday afternoon, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. J. D Cama, Opium Inspector, charged two Mahomedans Abdoola Vazir and Abdul Rehman Elaibux with selling cocaine without a licence from the Collector of Abkari. Mr. Dadiburjor, pleader, defended the first accused, while the second was undefended. It appeared that on Wednesday night at about half-past eight, the Inspector was informed by one Mahadev Krishna, a "pan" shop-keeper at Bellasis Road, that the two accused were selling cocaine without a licence. On this information the Inspector took Sub-Inspector Grant of the Bombay Police, with him and gathered a "Punch" at Null Bazaar where Mahadev was examined by the "Punch" to ascertain that he had no money or cocaine on his person, and having been satisfied on the point, he was given two four-anna pieces and one two-anna piece marked, with which to buy the Cocaine from the accused. The "Punch" then kept aloof at a distance and when the two accused came up on the scene, Mahadev offered them ten annas, marked before the Punch and asked for nine annas' worth of cocaine. The first accused accepting the money handed to Mahadev three small packages of cocaine. At that time the Punch arrested the first accused on a signal from Mahadev. The second accused, to whom the first accused passed the marked coins ran away. He was subsequently arrested and on him the marked coins were found. Both the accused pleaded not guilty denying any knowledge of the cocaine selling. Evidence of several witnesses for the prosecution having been led, the Magistrate convicted both the accused and sentenced each of them to one month's hard labour and to pay a fine of Rs. 20.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held in the Municipal Council Hall, yesterday afternoon, Mr. James Macdonald presiding.

PAIL DEPOTS.

The Corporation proceeded with further consideration of the report of the Committee appointed to consider and make suggestions in regard to pail depots and halalkhore service. On the last occasion, Dr. Dadachanji had moved that the report be approved and adopted and that a copy of it be forwarded to the Commissioner for information and necessary action. That the Commissioner be informed that the Corporation approved of the proposal made in para 7 of the Committee's report to have experiments tried with privy arrangements on the modified water carriage system and would be prepared, on the recommendation of the Standing Committee, to sanction the grant required to meet the cost of the experiments.

Dr. Dinshaw Bomanji Master had moved an amendment that the Committee's report be adopted and that the Commissioner be informed that the Corporation were of opinion that an additional staff of 500 halalkhores should be engaged until more pail depots or pail carts were provided and that they would be prepared, on the recommendation of the Standing Committee, to sanction the necessary expenditure for the additional staff.

Dr. N. N. Katrak had moved a second amendment to the effect that the Commissioner be requested to submit to the Corporation proposals for introducing into the City, the Intermedia e water closes system or any system for the removal of night soil other than the system of removal by manual labour.

Dr. A. G. Viegas in resuming the discussion on the subject strongly objected the recommendation of the Committee to reopen the depot at Musjid Bridge, which was closed by the Corporation three years ago. He said that if they carried out the recommendation of the Committee, they would wound the religious susceptibilities of the Hindu residents of the locality. He moved a third amendment that the pail depot near the Musjid Bridge be permanently closed, and that the report of the Committee be and approved adopted and forwarded to the Commissioner for his information and guidance.

Dr. Naik, in seconding the resolution said that by closing the depot in question the Corporation would confer on obligation on the residents of the locality.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola protested against the manner in which Dr. Viegas had attempted to arouse racial feelings in the Corporation. When the Musjid Bridge depot was first started no objection was taken to it until an agitation was started against it by a non-Hindoo member of the Corporation. In selecting sites for depots in Mandavie Ward, the Committee had tried its best to meet the wishes and respect the religious prejudices of the residents. Four sites were recommended to the Committee, but three of them were rejected as they came within the area notified under scheme No. 3 of the Improvement Trust. The fourth site was found unsuitable. Mr. Ibrahim said he was always against depot system and would support the re-opening of the depot at Musjid Bridge, only on condition that the Corporation accepted the view that the depot system was the best system that could be adopted.

The Hon. Khan Bahadur D. R. Chichgar said that the Committee in making the recommendation they did in their report, were actuated by a strict sense of duty.

Further debate on the question was postponed to Monday next.

POPE PIUS X. FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A proposal was made last ... under the auspices of "Pius X Fund" a fund for the purpose of promoting education in the diocese of Damaun by opening schools, Mr. S. M. Edwardes I. C. S. having animadverted, in his report on the last census on the prevalence of illiteracy in the Native Christian community. It would be interesting to learn whether the proposal has taken any definite form or shape; whether any committee or committees has or have been appointed to collect sums; whether the Royal Patron and the clergy have contributed towards the object in view; and whether wealthy parishes or Fabricas have promised any help? Information as to the name or names of the person or persons authorised to receive and acknowledge subscriptions or donations or contributions will oblige.—Yours etc.

AN INDIAN CATHOLIC.

MR. SANDOW'S HEALTH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Would you kindly permit of my using your columns for the purpose of answering the very numerous enquiries that have been showered on me respecting my health, a rumour having got about that I was suffering from an attack of small-pox? I am in perfect and vigorous health, and am quite prepared to meet all my evening engagements. In fact, I am surprised to find that nowhere in the world have I had the confidence of feeling so well as, I must admit, I have particularly noticed throughout my stay in India. I beg to thank each and every kind enquirer through these columns, it being impossible for me to convey my thanks to each individually. Yours etc.,

EUGEN SANDOW.

THE AMRITSAR-PATTI RAILWAY.

In another part of to-day's issue will be found the prospectus of the Amritsar-Patti Railway. The line runs from Amritsar through the important pilgrim centre of Tarn-Taran to Patti and will be constructed by the North-Western Railway on the standard gauge, and worked by it for forty-five per cent. of the gross earnings. The three feeder railways in the Bombay Presidency are on a four per cent. basis, with only a ten per cent. rebate from the main line. The present concession is on a five per cent. basis, with a rebate of forty-five per cent. The prospectus points out that "As the distance from Amritsar to Karachi is 816 miles or about thirty times the length of the Feeder, and as a considerable export trade in wheat and other produce is expected (in 1904 3,58,370 maunds of wheat and 24,594 maunds of cotton were exported from Amritsar to Karachi) it will at once be seen what a favourable concession has been granted in the rebate of 45 per cent. of the gross earnings from interchanged traffic." The country through which the railway will pass is extremely fertile, there are no engineering difficulties, and the line will place Amritsar in direct railway communication with Tarn-Taran, the sacred village of the Sikhs. The capital of the Company is sixteen lakhs of which it is now proposed to issue twelve lakhs, and the subscription list will be closed on April 10th.

A NEW P. and O. liner was launched recently at Glasgow. She is to be called the Peshawar. Of 8,000 tons register she is capable of carrying about 10,000 tons of ordinary cargo when fully loaded, and while primarily intended for the Peninsular and Oriental Company's China line, the point that she has insulated space for some 3,000 tons of refrigerated cargo fits her for employment in the Indian and Australian service should that course become desirable.

HOW TO KEEP COOL.

All who suffer from the heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delightful sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening effect is Simply Magical.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

New Evening Modes.

SOME CHINESE EMBROIDERIES.

MILLINERY OF THE MOMENT.

LONDON, MARCH. 10.

THERE can be no doubt any longer, that the graceful form of dress which is known as a Princess robe will hold a very prominent place in the fashions of the forthcoming season, both as regards the modes for daylight and for evening wear. This is good news for those who are the lucky possessors of figures that are slim and elegant. Those, however, who feel that they cannot justly lay claim to these pleasant adjectives, should sternly resist temptation and remain faithful to the boited bodice and the separate skirt, or that still more becoming kind of bodice which is draped over the skirt and brought down to a long point in front, without the intervention of a waistbelt of any description. A Princess evening gown, arranged in a novel and very becoming fashion is carried out in soft Oriental satin, and in a delicate shade of turquoise blue. The satin is swathed round the figure at the waist and then allowed to fall in full and graceful folds to the feet. Down the centre of the front, there is a wide band of embroidery, worked on ivory-white silk gauze, in harmonising shades of pale blue and lily-leaf green, with here and there, a touch of delicate pink and a tracery of silver. In a narrower width, this semi-transparent embroidery is continued round the skirt, revealing now and again, the pleasing fact that the pale blue satin dress is arranged over a foundation of silver tissue. The deep chemisette which prettily fills in the upper part of the bodice is of pale blue chiffon, held in place by a double scroll-work of pale blue satin ribbon. The same chiffon is also used for the frills which form the sleeves, while the tops of the shoulders are covered with leaf shaped epaulettes of pale green and pale blue embroidery with touches of pink and silver, to correspond with the trimming on the skirt. Soft messaline silks will be greatly in demand for dance dresses during the early weeks of the season. These messaline silks are practically uncrushable, and yet they have a bright and very lustrous surface. Garlanded lightly near the hem with pale pink chiffon roses, a gown in white messaline silk, makes a most successful dance dress. Similar pink rose garlands outline the decolletage, arranged on a folded fichu of white chiffon, while in the place of sleeves, there are fringes of small roses with rose-buds and green leaves, falling over the bare arm, with a little butterfly drapery of white chiffon at the elbow.

With the spring of every year, there seems to come a short period when, in Paris even more noticeably, perhaps, than in London, fashion seems to suffer badly from a passion for plaids. Checks large and small, sometimes aggressive in colour and sometimes subdued in shade, with so-called tartans which no self respecting Scotchman could look at without a shudder, meet us on all sides, in walking gowns, in woollen fabrics, in silk petticoats, and in blouses. Just now, the vogue for checks on this side of the Channel, finds its best expression in the sunray pleated walking skirts, made in some soft woollen material, either in black and white or dark green and blue plaid, which can be worn either with coats in the same check fabric or in plain smooth cloth a useful coat and skirt costume, is carried out in a pretty black and white check, of rather a large size and made in a soft cheviot tweed, which is exceptionally light in weight. The little coat fits closely to the figure at the sides and back, and is cut with short basques and trimmed with small silver buttons and facings of white suede. The tight-fitting vest is also of white suede, and there is an inner vest of white pique, with a collar of soft lawn, and a quaint little tie of black velvet ribbon, each end finished with a miniature bow. Black chip composes the small toque hat with a black paradise [illegible] of the brim. It is not only in the region of the tailor made, however, that we note this vogue for checks, for numbers of the smarter kinds of afternoon gowns are being made already in sheph rd's plaid voiles, in pale shades of grey, green, or blue and white, as well as the more ordinary black and brown. Then again, the taffetas glace silks will still be very much worn, both for afternoon and evening gowns, made in those very tiny checks that become invisible at a little distance, but that seem to give to the surface of the silk, a dainty shot effect, more especially when they are arranged in three colours instead of two. For half-mourning toilettes, there are some particularly pretty checks in soft woollen fabrics, as well as in taffetas silks, including a variety of plaids in different sizes, carried out, some in black and white, and others in white, checked with two shades of grey.

Exceedingly interesting from the historical, no less than from the artistic, point of view, are those antique Chinese embroideries which are being exhibited to the public, in the show-rooms of Messrs Burnet and Company, in Garrick-street, Covent Garden. Many of the beautiful pieces of work included in the present consignment, are considerably more than a hundred years old, and are nevertheless, in a state of perfect preservation. A catalogue of this exhibition, by the way, has been prepared by Messrs. Burnet, and is well worth writing for. There are pieces of embroidery of all sizes, from the small sleeve-bands and cushion covers which cost a few shillings only, upto the most elaborately beautiful Chinese robes, covered with rich silk embroideries, and needing only a very little alteration to change them into the most delightful of evening coats or the most picturesque of tea-gowns. Of these robes, the collection contains nearly three hundred examples. One of the finest of all is a robe that formerly belonged to some great mandarin—a robe of the richest blue, adorned with dragons and other embroidered figures in scarlet and gold. The Chinese ladies' robes are very fascinating also, and no two are exactly alike. A robe which is specially striking is of a marvellous red, unattainable by Western dyers, embroidered all over with flowers, and having the large hanging sleeves, lined with flower-embroidered pale green silk. Another robe, in an indescribable but very characteristic shade of puce colour, is embroidered on the outer side in soft, subdued shades, but lined with silk of the brightest yellow. Many of the long decorative strips of embroidery, would make delightful mantel-borders or piano-covers while among the larger decorative pieces there is a sumptuous joss hanging from some Chinese temple, dating back about a hundred and fifty years, and embroidered with number a of quaint full-length figures, worked in silks of exceptionally beautiful colouring.

The new shirt materials reveal a preference in colour for yellows and browns. Some exquisitely soft cottons in yellow, are delicately striped with a pale blue or pink cord, deep purple or violet or seal brown cords showing with other like designs. When made up, the shirt may not display a vestige of white. The stock is in the striped shirt material, and the tie in the richer colours—violet, purple, blue, etc. The buttons are of pure white or yellow pearl, though a number of the shirts are made to accomodate detached studs.

The decolletage of the evening gown offers unlimited possibilities for ribbon de corations. One pretty garniture which extended round the decollet-age and well down the front, was fashioned from three shades of pink satin ribbon. Small looped flowers were first mounted upon strappings of featherbone, at irregular intervals, and into the spaces were added larger flowers with ragged ends of broad ribbon. A cluster of the smaller blossoms hung down gracefully over the shoulders. This garniture was seen on an evening gown of pale pink net, in which a scintillating pattern of shimmering gold appeared. The garniture in this instance was made from gauze ribbon spangled with sequins and mock gems. A coiffure decoration worn with this, was one large blossom, the centre of which sparkled with the shining spangles and gems. Ribbons for fans are made to match the other ribbon accessories of a dancing frock. A pretty ribbon set for a house costume is made up of a spray for the bodice, a ribbon belt, and a gracefully arranged cluster for the hair. The bodice bouquet is of poppy red ribbon, following the poppy clusters as nearly as possible, and interpersed with leaves and stems. This is worn on the left side. The belt is of three shades of red blending into each other in the folds, which are held together with a buckle in front. The hair spray consists of one large poppy set into a bed of leaves, which tumble down over the low coiffure.

The spring ushers in the fashion of broad—brimmed hats, trimmed with flowers, choux, knots, and bows of ribbon, with innumerable flowing ends and irregular loops. A sailor shape in brown has a large Alsatian bow of creamy white ribbon across the front, with a ribbon flower in the centre covering the knot. With this may be worn a bodice spray of chrysanthemums of white, just verging on yellow, and with centres of a deeper tint. Ribbon flowers constitute the largest part of the trimming of the new hats, and many of the models have long flowing strings of ribbon and artistic little chin bows for the girl who affects quaint styles. Immense wreaths of ribbon roses in deep red and smaller blossoms copied after the Jacqueminot rose, are the sole trimming on broad flat hats. It is not necessary in fashioning garnitures from ribbon to buy the most expensive quality. A supple weave with a glossy finish and a pretty blending of the shades are the essential requirements for marking flowers. And the most beautiful of ribbon flowers are lost in their effect if they are not worn with an eye to the artistic touch; the beauty of ribbon flowers and garnitures lies in the wearing of them—whether as stocks or girdles, ribbon bows, or flowers.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Captain T. A. F. R. Oldfield, Assistant Political Agent, Third Grade, passed an examination in Marathi according to the Lower Standard on the 11th March.

Mr. G. W. Hatch, I. C. S. acts as Political Agent Cambay, vice Mr. C. W. M. Hudson, I. C. S., proceeding on leave.

Mr. C. G. H Fawcett, I C S., reverts to the Third Grade of Judges and takes rank therein according to his seniority with effect from the date on which he returns to duty as Judge and Sessions Judge, Ahmednagar.

Mr. E. M Pratt, I. C. S., is appointed Remembrancer of Legal Affairs and First Grade Judge while performing the duties of that office,

Mr. M. B. Tyabji, I C S appointed to be Second Grade Judge.

Mr. F. J. Lowman, Probationary Third Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police, Satara, passed on the 11th March an examination in Marathi.

Mr. N. W. Kemp, Barrister-at-Law, is appointed Third Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay vice Mr. Kharsedji Manekji Kharsedji, B. A. (Oxon.), Barrister-at-Law, retiring, and to continue to act as Second Judge pending futher orders.

Mr. Muhammad Hussain Hakim, Barrister-at Law, acts as Third Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, vice Mr. Kemp.

Mr. Jijibhai Edalji, Modi, B. A (Bom.), Barrister-at-Law, acts as Fourth Judge of the Court of the Small Causes, Bombay, vice Mr. Hakim.

Mr. Krishnalal Mohanlal Jhaveri, M. A., LL.B. (Bom.), acts as Fifth Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, vice Mr. Modi,

The Hon Mr. J. L. Jenkins, M. A., J. P. I. C. S. is appointed to be President of the Civil and Military Examination Committee vice Mr. E. Gray, Bar.-at-Law, J. P., I. C. S.

Mr. J. E. C. Jukes, I. C. S. is appointed to be Superintendent of Land Records and Registration, Northern Division, from the date of Mr. W. D. Wilkins' retirement, on the abolition of his appointment from 1st April.

Mr. G. Carmichael, I. C. S., is allowed privilege leave for three months in combination with furlough for fifteen months.

Mr. J Ghosal, I. C. S. [illegible] allowed privilege leave for three months in combination with furlough for one year and nine months.

Mr. C. S. Campbell, I.C.S., Personal Assistant to the Collector of Khandesh, is allowed extraordinary leave without pay for one month.

Mr. P. R. Hanson, uncovenanted Assistant Commissioner in Sind, passed an examination in Sindhi according to the Higher Standard on 10th March.

Mr. A. F. Kindersley, I.C.S., passed an examination in Hindustani on 10th March.

Mr. A. S. A. Westropp, I

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CHARLES JAMES, Fleet Surgeon.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1905.

THE BUDGET DEBATE.

A good deal of speech-making, but very little criticism of the Budget, characterised the adjourned meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council on Wednesday. His Excellency's references to his early retirement conveyed no news; for it has been understood all along that he had only come out for two years, and next Budget it was well known would be his last. There is no occasion, therefore, for any preliminary outburst of sorrow. Let us keep our tears until the proper time—the coming of which is unlikely to be hastened—arrives. The horse has not yet staggered and dropped between the shafts nor has "another animal" yet been bought to take its place. Honourable Members do not seem to have broken down, though they were fully appreciative of the remissions of taxation, which have been made, and duly thankful for the small mercies the Budget has brought forth. Every member congratulated the new Finance Minister on the year's progress and on the outlook. They seem to have been unanimous in applauding the manner in which the surplus has been applied, though here and there was heard a protest against India being saddled with the entire cost of the Tibet Expedition. The Maharaja of Durbhunga was the first to throw out a hint that something more might have been undertaken in the matter of railways, and he made a sly hint as to the desirability of Government publishing a statement showing the exact commercial advantages, India is likely to gain by the Treaty of Lahasa, and the prospects which were considered to have been opened out. Mr. Cable made some suggestions, in the interests of the commercial community, but which might well have been offered equally appropriately on behalf of every other section of the public. His declaration was that transport facilities were imperative for the country's progress, and Government should not hesitate to give them. Had as much been done as might have been, or as ought to have been, the redistribution of the military forces would not have been required, and we should never have run the risk of over-crowding the Punjab to such an extent that the troops will have an area for manœuvres so restricted as to leave them no room for the practice in peace of what one day, perchance, they may have to undertake in war.

Mr. Hewett seems to think that the operations of the Railway Board will be productive of improvements and extensions. But he said nothing as to strategic lines, and Sir Edmond Elles, in discussing military expenditure, discouraged any extensive discussion on the subject of mobilisation, which an unrestricted debate on the subject of Railways would have involved. It must be understood, he said, that in the question of mobilisation the military authorities are unwilling to publish more details than is absolutely necessary, and "Members of Council, he felt sure, would not press for information, which it might be undesirable to give." The Government of India is convinced of the necessity for increasing the field army, and has, it seems, the full approval of his Majesty's Government. It considers itself fortunate that it is able to finance the scheme without pressing on the taxpayer, and without the necessity for raising a loan. But if the opinion of his Majesty's Government on the subject of Tibet is not worth having, it can count for little in regard to the re-organisation and re-distribution scheme. And we should have been glad of the views of military authorities, other than those who live with an eye on the North-West Frontier, as to the wisdom of concentrating the entire strength of the forces in that quarter, and leaving the remainder of India to the tender mercies of a police force, which is pronounced unreliable and inefficient yet which cannot be appreciably reformed for some years. Lord Kitchener is undoubtedly a strong man, and both he and Lord Curzon seem to see eye to eye on all matters of military policy. But if they imagine that the Naval forces are adequate for the defence of the West Coast, they imagine a vain thing. If strategical Railways existed to carry troops from all parts of India to the particular spot at which they were required in emergency, the defence of the country would be more worthy of public confidence than it can ever be with all the troops huddled together in one quarter, where prices will go and commodities be of necessity imported from other parts of the country, evolving a demand for higher rates of pay or a paucity of officers. So one future commander-in-chief will discover the desirability of giving troops plenty of elbow-room for the purposes of training, and thereupon the then Finance Minister will find himself compelled to find more money to carry out another scheme of distribution.

Concluding the debate on the Budget the Head of the Government made a characteristic speech. And at the outset he modestly disclaimed the sole credit for the Prosperity Budget. "I always think it "observed his Excellency", a very absurd thing to give credit to any individual for what is really the result of outside circumstances and, if any speaker at a public meeting, who wished to denounce the head of the Government, were to do so, by denying him all credit for the receipts of his Finance Minister, I should be the first to vote for the motion." The people themselves are allotted a share of the credit. But his Excellency soon abandoned this line of thought, and resorted to his usual practice of "indulging in what, in the phraseology of trade, is called stock-taking and of taking the public into the confidence of Government as to the administrative responsibilities" which they have assumed or hope to carry out. "The Twelve Tasks" were referred to; the second twelve, and the prospect of a third dozen was also held out. But his Excellency only gives himself the course of one official year in which to accomplish this latest batch. He may attempt more; for he warned the Council that he did not mean to suggest there is or can be any finality in administrative work. "It goes on like the seasons and from each oak as it is planted fresh acorns fall." Not quite. The oak must grow a little first. Large oaks from little acorns grow, but they take their own time—a fact, his Excellency loses sight of. He had better leave well alone. A year is not long enough to produce a single oak of any practical value, much less a whole forest. Yet his Excellency does not seem to think he is undertaking more than he is safe in doing. He fears it is too little. This much he will admit that, "restricted as is the programme when measured against the prodigious resources of nature, it is yet the maximum programme open to human and to finite powers." And so, after administering the customary drubbing to the loquacious member for Bombay, and throwing a large bouquet to himself, his Excellency closed the sitting.

A WELSH TREK.

THE Welsh Colonists in Patagonia are preparing for a great "trek." Conditions have arisen which, they believe, compel them to seek a new home. Forty years ago, led by the Rev. Michael Jones, a band of Welsh folk left the Principality to establish themselves in conditions of greater scope and freedom than were possible in Wales. They settled in Patagonia and made their home in the valley of the Chubut river, where a prosperous Colony has grown up. They preserved their Welsh ideals, their national faith and language, and a patriotic loyalty of sentiment towards Great Britain. But during forty years political changes have taken place in South America and the Spanish Government now insists that the teaching of the Spanish language shall be compulsory in the schools of the Colony. Since Spanish rule was introduced into Patagonia, the Welsh Colonists have not been treated unfairly, and their qualities are, indeed, appreciated by the authorities. But they are an independent people and their loyalty to the homeland will not permit them to accept the the Spanish language, and the domination of Spanish influence in the little township on the Chubut. What they want is to be allowed to settle on some spot within the British Empire, where they will be free from interference. The community numbers about seven thousand. Many are wealthy, others are not, but all are experienced colonists who lead simple, god fearing lives, and they are such people as any British Colony would be glad to possess. Some of them joined the Welsh Mounted Infantry which Colonel Owen Thomas raised in Cape Colony during the South African War and won golden opinions for their skill and resource and cheerful acceptance of conditions which all but these pioneers regarded as hardships. There are many places throughout the British Empire where land is waiting for just such people. But in uprooting their associations with Patagonia some of them, doubtless, will require help, for where all are selling there must be sacrifices and loss. In South Africa land is too dear for these emigrants and in regard to Rhodesia the Chartered Company has not been able to negotiate successfully with them. The East Africa Protectorate is crying out for white settlers, and the land of the "Great Rift" of which Sir Charles Eliot writes so enthusiastically would be an ideal place for settlers of the character of the Welsh Patagonians. The scheme of a Zionist Colony in that region has not progressed, and Colonel Thomas says the territory would serve his Patagonians to admiration. They would, he says, make one thriving farm of a fifty square miles tract of it. If not in British East Africa, then in Nova Scotia, or in Australia there is ample room where they could be free to develop a strip of country and pursue their lives according to their independent spirit. They would carry with them to their new home every requisite for successful settlement. This community of seven thousand sturdy and well-tried colonists should in no case be lost to the British Empire. It is probable that a Commissioner will be appointed to proceed to Patagonia to report on the facts and necessities of the case, and no doubt when these are fully ascertained there will be some rivalry between the Colonies to acquire such desirable settlers.

THE COLONIES AND BRITISH TRADE.

THE striking anomaly of the position in which British traders are placed with regard to Colonial trade has been frequently pointed out. In all foreign countries, British trade interests are watched over by Consuls or Consular Agents, and, in some cases by commercial attaches. In the Colonies the British commercial interests have no official representation whatever. The Colonies are themselves in much the same position as regards their trade in the United Kingdom—Canada being the only exception. It has now been suggested that means be taken to perfect the Colonial organisation of the new Commercial Intelligence Office of the Board of Trade by creating a service of commercial agents to reside in the British possessions. These agents have to report at frequent intervals through the Colonial Office to the Board of Trade on all matters concerning the resources, growth, local enterprises, public contracts, openings for trade, and investment for capital, as is now done by H. M. Consular officers, and the special commercial attaches and commercial agents, in regard to foreign countries through the Foreign Office. Foreign countries undoubtedly derive great and continuous benefit from the issue of these British Consular reports at the expense of the British tax-payer, whereas Canada and the British Colonies receive no corresponding assistance whatever in making their claims known. Canada depends solely upon her own service of special agents in this and other countries. The suggested service of Imperial commercial agents to reside in Canada would go far to remedy this seeming neglect, and, in any case, the defect in the present system of collecting and distributing trade information to the exclusion of the British Colonies. It would materially assist Colonial efforts at home and abroad in having their growth and their resources, agricultural and industrial, made known systematically through the Imperial channel. Manufacturers and merchants in the United Kingdom will remember that their Colonial trade on the "per capita" basis is relatively more valuable to them than that with foreign countries. It is a trade, therefore, which political considerations and self-interest would see increased, and which should have the solicitude of the Government in providing aids to its development not inferior to those given to the trade with foreign countries. This, the commercial community has a right to expect. Carefully selected representatives, with a knowledge of the needs and circumstances of the United Kingdom, would be able to present and select information in an acceptable manner, and from the English standpoint. It is most remarkable that such a service is not already provided by the Government, and it should be one of the first matters to claim attention when the new Minister of Commerce is appointed.

THE INDIAN COAL TRADE.

AT the recent meeting of the Indian Mining Association some interesting particulars of the progress made during the past year were made public. There are indications that the Indian coal trade has better times before it, and prices have undoubtedly improved for the better classes of coal. The question of quality continues to be of paramount importance, and good coal is essential if the expansion of the trade, where foreign coals enter into competition, is to continue. Although Singapore has not brought the trade that was expected would result from the War, Bombay should, during the current year, with the Mills working at full pressure, be a much heavier buyer. Inland coal traffic has increased in something like the same proportion to the exports, if not more so, and as the coal consumption upon Indian Railways is mainly responsible for the improvement, steady progress may be looked for, particularly as wood fuel is annually going more out of use. Regarding exports, it is necessary if the expansion is to be maintained, that extra facilities should be afforded for the quick carriage and shipment of the coal. For years past, endeavours have been made to get the East Indian Railway to realise the urgency of the question, and the need for fulfilling the requirements of the trade more efficiently than they have done and are doing but without much result. In December and January last there was a shortage of trucks that has never before occurred in any acute stage in those months. Innumerable instances could be given of serious loss to collieries resulting from the insufficient wagon supply. There is the cost of dumping and extra handling and consequent deterioration of coal, and stocks retard output except in rare cases where collieries have unlimited space for stacking, which not many of them have. There is surely a remedy and we would like to know if Government cannot supply the demands of the collieries.

THE Bank of Bombay yesterday reduced its rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper to 7 per cent.

THE final volumes of Sir Mountstuart Grant-Duff's well-known diary have just been published.

IT is not expected that the Plague Committee will be able to get fully to work before May.

WE hear that it is not unlikely that a Gold Medallist of Toronto University will before long be appointed Mycologist and Entomologist to the Government of Mysore.

A LADY in Madras wrote to a Bombay firm for a copy of the song. "The Old Black Mare," and received a regretful reply that it was not in stock, but—they could supply. "The Grey Ass" at Re. 1-4! So says a Madras paper.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR of Bombay, has accepted the resignation of the Honourable Mr. W. H. White of his office as an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR of Bombay, has been pleased to nominate Mr. George Owen William Dunn to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only.

THE Calcutta Zoological Gardens have sustained a heavy loss in the death of the two giraffes recently purchased at a cost of nearly Rs. 10,000. It is believed they succumbed to the effects of a chill, though the fact that they died within a few hours of each other is somewhat suspicious.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending March 25th was 1,424, giving a death-rate of 26·42 per annum per thousand as against 102·59 the corresponding period of last year, and 134·64 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 47 died from fevers; 652, plague; 127, small-pox; 25, measles; 1, cholera; 3, leprosy; 43, phthisis; 42, diseases of the nervous system; 232, affections of the respiratory organs; 53, diarrhœa; 18, dysentery; 44, still-born; 86, old age and debility; 11, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 45; Brahmin, 61; Lingaet, 3; Bhattia, 13; Hindu of other caste, 791; Hindu low caste, 169; Musalman, 252; Parsee, 27; Jew, 5; Native Christian, 50; Eurasian, 4; European, 3, Negro-African; 1, Buddhist; 0, other and unknown castes, 0. The total number of births was 348 as against 300 the corresponding period of last year, and 232 the average over the past five years.

THE raid made by Major Ross-Keppel, Political Officer in the Khyber, upon the village of Kaddam near Jamrud, is said to have had an excellent effect upon the outlaws, who haunt the strip of "no-man's land" on the Peshawar border. This is the first time for many years that a surprise has been sprung upon the villages beyond the administrative frontier and the success which attended it has alarmed the lawless bands that deemed themselves safe from molestation. Attacks upon villages or police posts in British territory have suddenly stopped and they are not likely to be lightly renewed. The effect of the raid also upon the Afridis has been a welcome one. They are more inclined now to surrender men who are "wanted" for murder or theft; and, where the offender has escaped into Afghanistan, he is warned not to return by the simple expedient of burning his house to the ground. Rough-and-ready measures are still the order of the day in the Borderland, but they are understood by the tribesmen, and this is their justification.

SUNDRY BOOKS.

IN WILD MARATHA BATTLE is the attractive title of a historical romance by Principal Macmillan. (Blackie and Son.) It tells of stirring deeds that took place over two hundred years ago in places well-known to most Bombayites. Chauk, Matheran Lohagad, Bhaja Caves, Rajmachi, Kalyan, Poona, as scenes of the hero's fights and chivalrous deeds, bring home to us the fact that peaceful and industrious or, as in many cases, deserted, these spots now are, they were once the theatre of wild raids and heroic combats. Mr. Macmillan gives a vivid picture of the olden days, describes the Ghauts so well that we climb with him every steep and rugged ascent, and in fancy see the mailed warriors he has conjured up fight bravely over every inch of the ground. Nettaji the hero, after some years spent at the feet of a hermit at Matheran, who taught him much of the philosophy of life before he was killed by a tiger, sets off into the world to discover what his work should be. He finds that Sivaji has seized on many of the hill-forts possessed by the rulers of Bijapur and he feels called to the defence of Rajmachi where his friends and Kashi, the girl who was to be his wife had taken refuge. Then follows a most exciting sequence of events, illustrating the fluctuating character of Maharatha history and most thoroughly interesting. It is such books as this that will lighten the task of acquiring the history of India. The monotonous perusal of dry-as-dust facts and of the broken and distracting succession of dynasties, does not impress the young mind without some play of imagination. Anything that familiarises the student of history with the character of the people whose fate he is committing to memory is a boon. In this fine story, Mr. Macmillan pictures the Mahrattas, and their foes, the country and the atmosphere of Maharasthra in a light that renders the actions of two centuries ago, not only comprehensible but highly interesting. A good map of the district where the events occurred, helps considerably in following the story. There are several illustrations and the book is well bound and turned out in the style which Messrs Blackie and Son have made acceptable to their young readers.

THE MAHABHARATA: A criticism by C. V. Vaidya, M. A., L. L. B., (A. J. Combridge and Co). The Indian epic is here considered first as a poem, secondly as a history, For the satisfactory perusal of the criticism the original Shlokas of the Mahabharata should be read and referred to. The writer intends that this volume should be followed by two others, one giving his views on the Ramayan from the same standpoints, and another taking a survey of the social, religious and intellectual conditions of the Aryans of India between the years, 3000 and 300 B C. as evidenced by the two great heroic poems of India. The study of the Mahabharata as a poem suggests to this writer, as to many another, that in its present form it is an amplification of an originally much smaller work, its accretions having arisen from the different recitations, and the embodying of answers to the questions asked by the hearers. The three recognised editions are those of Vyasa, of Vaishampayana, and of Santi. By the time the latter gave his version, there were, according to him, one hundred thousand shlokas, all of which he claimed to have recited, a notable task for the most inspired and industrious poet. He is supposed to have first given them the name of Mahabharata. As to the reality of the three beings who are credited with the Authorship, Mr. Vaidya has much to say as well as on the question of whether the poem was recast from three to one hundred years before the Christian era. The consideration of the Mahabharata as a history is a difficult matter, but the writer brings down its events or its prophecies far into the early centuries of the present era of the world.

INDIAN HISTORY by Dvigendra Nath Neogi (Orissa Mission Press, Cuttack) is a brief view of the Hindu Mahomedan and British periods of Indian history intended for Entrance and Matriculation Candidates of the Indian Universities. The author, who has experience in the compiling of text-books in the Education Department, makes of the three periods a connected story, compares and criticises tersely, weaves in appropriate anecdotes, instructive and curious, in illustration of the text and the historical characters. The social customs, religions, literature and arts, industries and trades are carefully written about. The appendix contains a list of the rulers of India with approximate dates from the thirteenth Century B. C. and a Chronology of the principal events of Indian history. An index makes reference to the text easy. Maps illustrative of the geographical data in the volume are, we observe, in course of preparation and will tend to increase its usefulness. The history is well written, in a clear and concise style, the narrative is kept distinct in spite of the inevitable overlapping of the different dynasties, the confusion of conquests and the success or failure of reprisals in the early years of the rule of each new conqueror. The book is excellently printed and well bound in red cloth.

THE HANDY ATLAS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, by J. P Bartholomew, F. R. G. S., (George Newnes Ltd) is fully up to the title. It gives first a statistical table of the countries of the British Empire wherein at a glance the date of acquisition, the area in square miles and the population can be seen. Next follows an alphabetical descriptive list of the British Colonies and possessions, adding the very necessary information as to the government of each, whether a Crown Colony, a Protectorate, or a dependency. The page giving the population of the largest towns of the British Empire shows their relative importance; next come trade statistics of the United Kingdom with Foreign countries in 1903 and the value of the principal articles of Import and Export besides a table of the Navies and Armies of the twelve principal States of the world. Three Maps show the extent of the British Empire in 1800, in 1837 and in 1904. There are besides over sixty maps of countries and their different provinces, and thirty-nine of the Principal towns of the Empire. The book is beautifully got up and printed, the map-marvel of clearness and precision. The octavo size makes the book available anywhere, and the price is only one shilling net.

INDIAN HILL STATIONS and HOT WEATHER RESORTS is the title of a handy little Guide published by the G. I. P. Ry. Fourteen of these sanatoria are described, with the train, tonga or other service connecting them with the stations in the plains, and the cost of the journey, 1st, 2nd and 3rd class. Condensed time-tables give the best trains to and from Bombay to each, with the chief railway stations and places to change marked; the house and hotel accommodation are notified and the points of interest, heights and many other useful particulars added. It is well to remember that the timings change and that those here entered will need to be verified as months pass. Of the value of this Guide there can be little doubt. It is an excellent new departure that Mr. Muirhead must be congratulated on. The illustrations of the trains and the dining cars available on the different lines, will give travellers some idea of the comfortable and roomy accommodation afforded them in India.

DON QUIXOTE, in two volumes is one the recent issues of the varied and comprehensive York Library series, now being brought out by Messrs. George Bell and Sons' enterprising firm. It is a reprint of the edition based on a translation of Peter Antony Motteux, and contains the memoir and notes of John Gibson Lockhart. It was first published in Bohn's Standard Library in 1882, and reprinted many times since. These volumes contain The Life of Cervantes, all the preliminary stanzas and sonnets, and at the end of the "Adventures," notes on the text. The price is two shillings net in cloth binding, the type, paper and general get up are far beyond what the low price suggests.

DR JOHNSON, by John Dennis, is one of the Miniature Series of Great Writers being edited by G. C. Williamson (George Bell and Sons). A portrait of the formidable doctor from the painting by Reynolds is the frontispiece and seven other illustrations add to the interest of Dr Shortt but concise "Life" here given. An appreciation of Johnson's Works with a special criticism of his "Lives of the Poets" and a bibliographical note give in small compass the chief points about the writer that can be carried in the memory.

MANCHURIA OPERATIONS.

THE RUSSIAN RETREAT.

THE JAPANESE LOAN

THE CONDITIONS OF PEACE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 29.

General Linievitch, in reporting a skirmish at Huanchilin, on the 26th inst., states that the positions of the armies are unchanged, but a Russian unofficial telegram states that Chaomeadzi has been abandoned.

The Japanese loan has been closed and been about ten times over subscribed.

The Japanese loan has been heavily over-subscribed in New York, Chicago, Boston and other cities.

LONDON, MARCH 30.

It is understood that Russia has indirectly made known to Japan the negative conditions on which she would negotiate, namely, no cession of territory and no indemnity.

The Russian semi-official Agency says that despite the general inclination in favour of the conclusion of the war, Russia has not proposed and is not prepared for peace conditions.

RUSSIA'S INTERNAL TROUBLES.

The Caucasian Revolt.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT PROCLAIMED.

LONDON, MARCH 30.

The insurrection in Georgia is spreading.

It is stated that the authorities in the mountainous districts have been deposed and a Provicional Government has been proclaimed.

Anarchy reigns at Batoum, Erivan and Kars.

REFORMS IN POLAND.

An Imperial Rescript.

LANGUAGE CONCESSIONS.

LONDON, MARCH 29.

The Tsar, in a rescript issued, directs the Governor-General of Poland to elaborate such necessary reforms as are compatible with the integrity of the Empire, while firmly suppressing disturbances. It foreshadows slight concessions regarding the use of the Polish language.

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

Evenly Matched Crews.

A close struggle is anticipated in the University boat race. Both crews are above the average. The betting is evens.

"THE CINGALEE."

Action by a Playwright.

HEAVY DAMAGES AGAINST MR. EDWARDES.

LONDON, MARCH 29.

Captain Fraser, of the Indian Army, has obtained £3,000 damages from Mr. George Edwardes of the Gaiety Theatre, on the ground that the musical comedy "The Cingalee" is an infringement of the copyright of a play, which Captain Fraser had submitted to Mr. Edwardes.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 30.

An "Englishman" cable, dated London, the 29th instant, states:—Captain Fraser, late of the Burma staff, has filed an action against Mr. George Edwardes whom he accuses of taking his Kashmir play, altering the locale and producing it as "The Cingalee." The case is proceeding.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE FISCAL QUESTION.

Another Adverse Motion.

MINISTERIALISTS' ABSTENTION.

LONDON, MARCH 29.

The House of Common has adopted a motion, declaring that Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal proposals would injure the British shipping industry.

The Ministerialists held aloof and did not vote.

THE TEA MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 30.

A "Statesman cable" dated London, the 29th inst., reports some improvement in the tone of the Tea Market. The average prices noted are 6 3/4 pence for Indian tea sold on garden account and 7 1/2 pence for Assam Tea.

SEQUEL TO THE CRASTER FRAUDS.

THE LIABILITIES OF SURETIES.

Judgement was delivered in the High Court of Calcutta, to-day, in the case arising out of the Craster Frauds case in which the Administrator Genetal sued to recover from Debendra Nath Datt and Banko Behary Bannerjee, the amount of the bond executed by them as surety for not due administration of the estate of Edmund Craster, Craster by Ernest Hardwick Clowis. A decree was given for the plaintiff for the amount proved, namely, in all, about a lakh of rupees with costs.

The case is an important one as defining the law regarding the liability of sureties for the administration of estates.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMANY AND MOROCCO.

The Kaiser's Visit.

FRANCE AND THE SULTAN.

LONDON, MARCH 29.

The French semi-official press affects unconcern at the Kaiser's visit to Tangier, but the tone of the newspapers generally in both countries shows that significance is attached to it.

It is certain that the Sultan is prepared to utilize to the utmost the visit which is already stiffening his opposition to the French policy.

Count von Bulow, speaking in the Reichstag, said that Germany's policy regarding equal rights for all trading nations in Morocco was unchanged, but if an attempt was made to change the international status in Morocco or control the open door, Germany must take increased heed that her economic interests in Morocco are not endangered. It is, therefore, intended to enter into communication with the Sultan forthwith.

LONDON, MARCH 30.

The French press is irritated at the distinct unfriendliness of Count von Buelow's speech regarding Morocco and refer with satisfaction to the Anglo French entente which Germany's interposition in Morocco is tended to strengthen.

THE CRETAN RISING.

The Powers and Disorder.

PROCLAMATION BY PRINCE GEORGE,

LONDON, MARCH 30.

Prince George has issued a Proclamation notifying to the Cretans that the Powers have ordered their troops to restore order in the Island, but that he has appealed to the Powers for thirty-six hours' grace to enable him to warn the insurgents and again exhorts them to lay down their arms and return to their homes.

THE LIVERPOOL SPRING CUP.

The Result.

LONDON, MARCH 30.

The following is the result of the race for the Liverpool Spring Cup:—

Lancashire 1
Wild Lad 2
Glenamoy 3

BETTING ON THE GRAND NATIONAL.

The following is the latest betting on the Liverpool Grand National:—

9 to 2 against Moifad.
9 to 1 against Ranunculus,
10 to 1 against Kirkland
100 to 7 against Aunt May
100 to 7 against Detail
100 to 7 against Deerslayer

THE ROYAL VISIT TO INDIA.

The Prince and Princess of Wales accompanied by Admiral Sir David Fisher inspected the Renown at Portsmouth, to-day.

KIRKEE SKY RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 30.

The Kirkee Spring meeting came off successfully this afternoon. The attendance was good and a fine breeze was blowing. There were six races on the card. The fifth race, the Infantry Stakes, fell through. Results:—

Arab Novice Polo Scurry.—Value Rs. 45 and Rs. 15 to 2nd. For Arab Ponies 14-1 and under that have never won a race value Rs. 30 nor have been placed 1st or 2nd at a Kirkee Gymkhana meeting since March 1903. 3 W 11st. Distance—2 1-2 furlongs.

Mr W H Anderson's b g Content 11st ...Owner 1
Major Edward's ch g Ration 11st.Major Wogan Browne 2
Mr A Stewart's ch g h Prince Arthur 11st.Owner 3

Betting: 3 to 2 on Content; Twos Collesson; threes Ration and Prince Arthur; and long odd the rest.

Won by two lengths; a neck between second and third.

Railway Plate.—Value Rs. 45 and Rs. 15 to the 2nd. For Maiden horses, C W 11st. Winners of Rs. 30 and upwards once to carry 7lbs, twice 14lbs and over 21lbs. Distance—1 mile.

Major Edward's ch aus m Runaway Girl 11st 4lbs Mr Anderson 1
Mr A J R Kennedy's b aus g Ariadne 10st. 11lbs Owner 2
Mr A Evans-Gwynne's br aus m Sticks 11st 4lbs Mr Hale 3

Betting: 4 to 6 on Runaway Girl; threes Sticks; and fives the rest.

Won by two lengths; 1 1-2 lengths between second and third.

Tum Tum Stakes.—Value Rs. 45 and Rs. 15 to the 2nd. For ponies in regular trap work 14-2 and under; Colonial and English 14-2 to carry 12st. Arabs and C. B's allowed 1st. W. I. Distance—5 furlongs.

Major Wogan Browne's b aus g Columbine 11st 13lbs ..... Owner 1
Mr H B Hartley's b g Damon 10st 4lbs...Owner 2
Major F de B Young's ch h Pallonji 9st 6lbs Mr James 3

Betting 4 to 1 on Columbine; threes Damon and Pallonjee; sixes the rest.

Won by three lengths; two lengths between second and third.

Selling Plate.—Value Rs. 45 and Rs. 15 to the 2nd. For Arab and C. B Ponies 14-1 and under. Weigh for price. Rs. 1,500 to carry 12 7 4lbs, allowed for every Rs. 100. Distance.—7 furlongs.

Mr W H Anderson's b g Content. 9st 13lbs Owner 1
Mr F G Gillie's g h Kushab 9st 13lbs.....Mr Stewart 2
R A Polo Club's g h Simondale 9st 9lbs Capt Dashon 3

Betting 4 to 1 on Columbine; 2 Reckless; 4 the rest.

Won by a neck; two lengths between second and third.

Distance Handicap.—Value Rs. 45 and Rs 15 to the 2nd. For ponies 14-2 and under C. W. 10-7 Scratch pony to go 1 mile 1 furlong. Distance.—1 mile 1 furlong.

Major England's ch m Cereo.....Owner 1
Major Edwards' ch aus m Mermaid.....Anderson 2
Mr H Greenfield's b g Caesar.....Owner 3

Betting 3 to 1 on Mermaid; 4 to 5 on Cereo; 4 Caesar; 6 the others.

Won by a length; 2 lengths between second and third.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

THE DEBATE IN COUNCIL.

SPEECH BY THE VICEROY.

A REVIEW OF PROGRESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 29.

His Excellency the Viceroy, in closing the Budget debate in the Legislative Council to-day, said:—I should like to congratulate my hon'ble colleague Mr. Baker, upon the reception accorded to his first budget. He has assumed charge of his important office in a year which is the culminating point up to date of the process of the financial recovery that has been proceeding uninterruptedly for the past six years and whose origin may be traced back still further to the foresight and prudence of Sir D Barbour and Lord Lansdowne six years earlier. I do not mean to say that a point has been reached from which we shall now decline. There is not, so far as I can see, the slightest ground for anticipating any such consequence. But the closer budgeting that has been employed in drawing up the estimates of revenue and expenditure for the next year, the narrower margins that have been left and the heavy and increasing calls that we have accepted for ensuing years in carrying out our great measures of administrative reform and military reorganisation, render it unlikely that my hon'ble friend will always be able to count upon similar surpluses, even if an unlucky change of wind does not drive him sooner or later into the financial doldrums. Of course, the most satisfactory feature of the Budget has been that Mr. Baker has been able at one and the same time to provide the means for a great increase in administrative outlay and for a reduction in the burdens of the people. That is the dream of the fortunate financier which all cherish, but few realise.

THE REDUCTION OF TAXES.

I remember saying in the Budget debate a year ago, that it would perhaps be too much good luck for one Viceroy to give two considerable reductions of taxation in his time, but that, if I were not so fortunate, I should hope to bequeath the opportunity to my successor. That successor has turned out to be myself, and I suppose that I may, therefore, congratulate myself, if not on my forecast, at least upon my good fortune. But in these remarks I must not be taken to assume the smallest credit for the surpluses that have been obtained year after year for the past six years. The head of the Government may, by the manner in which he conducts the affairs of the country at large and its foreign affairs in particular, exercise a considerable influence upon the scale of expenditure during his term of office. But apart from the general sense of confidence present in or absent from his administration, he cannot exercise much effect upon the revenue. Whether the price of opium per chest goes up or down, whether the railway returns are more or less, whether the customs revenue expands or recedes, whether the land revenue is stationary or shrinks, depends in the main upon circumstances outside of his control. I always think it, therefore, a very absurd thing to give credit to any individual for what is really the result of outside circumstances and, if any speaker at a public meeting, who wished to denounce the head of the Government were to do so by denying him all credit for the receipts of his Finance Minister, I should be the first to vote for the motion. But after all, surpluses are surpluses and the case is not the same when it comes to disposing of them. I cannot, therefore, go so far as to agree with the critic who wrote the other day: "Unfortunately for our country its revenues have somehow or other been leaving surpluses year after year since the beginning of his Excellency's rule." I wonder whether this critic would have preferred a succession of annual deficits. One can imagine what he would have said of the Viceroy in such a case. It is in the disposal of surpluses that in my opinion, the responsibility of the head of the Government does most definitely come in. It is one of the first of his functions in consultation with the Finance Minister and his colleagues to consider the fair and equal distribution of the bounty which good fortune may have placed in their hands. I have found no more pleasing duty than this during the past six years and, in acting as we have done, it is no vain boast to say, that we have proceeded throughout upon definite principles and on what seemed to us to be logical lines. My view has always been that as the revenue of this country comes in the main from the people of the country, it is to the people that the disposable surplus, if there be one, should return, and who are the people of whom I speak? They are the patient humble millions toiling at the well and at the plough, knowing little of Budgets, but very painfully aware of the narrow margin between sufficiency and indigence. It is to them that my heart goes out. They are the real backbone of our economic prosperity. They give us nearly 20 millions sterling per annum in land revenue alone or about one-fourth of our entire receipts. And alongside of them are the artisan, the petty trader, the small shop-keeper, the minor official, the professional man of humble means, numerically much smaller than the cultivating classes, but representing different and very important sections of the population, all relatively poor and all entitled to some return when the State has the wherewithal to give. The hon'ble members can scarcely realise how anxiously year by year we have considered the claims of all these classes and persons and have endeavoured to apportion the relief equitably between them. A sufficient illustration may perhaps be found in the present budget. Here is the tax that touches all classes down to the very humblest? It is the salt tax and, therefore, we have brought it down to the lowest figure that it has reached since the Mutiny. It is certain that we have long passed the point at which middlemen can absorb the reduction and that it must now filter down to the poorest strata of society. We thereby sacrifice nearly 1 1/4 millions sterling per annum in addition to the million sterling per annum that we surrendered when first we reduced the tax two years ago. A gift of 2 1/4 millions a year, is one that, even with a population of this enormous size, is not to be despised.

INDIA'S ADMINISTRATIVE NEEDS.

Then if we go on to ask what are the administrative needs that most affect the lower orders of the people in India, will not the reply at once be forthcoming, a purer, better paid and more efficient police force, superior opportunities for lifting themselves in the world by education both in the rural and urban districts, the application of modern science and discovery to the one great staple industry by which the vast majority of them live, namely agriculture, and provision for all those local needs in the shape of communications, sanitation, hygiene, etc., which mean the difference between comfort and destitution, health and disease, contentment and suffering to millions of our fellow citizens? And if for these purposes we have surrendered on the present occasion more than another million sterling per annum, will anyone either grudge the existence of the surplus to start with or the manner in which we have disposed of it? I daresay that there are other forms of relief which others would have preferred. In previous years we have benefited some of the classes who have now been left out. Who knows but that Mr. Baker may have a good turn to do to others some day later on? Speaking generally, however, my impression, surveying the entire field of Indian taxation as I draw near to the end of my time, is that though there may be other taxes which we should like to lighten and which certain classes of the community would perhaps like to see lightened, still more there is no tax at present imposed in India which can fairly be called burdensome or oppressive either because it takes out of a class more than they can reasonably pay, or because it cripples a trade or an industry. I think that there are very few, even among the most advanced countries in the world, of which such a statement could be made with equal truth. Perhaps, however, as I have alluded to the present year as the culminating point in an era of financial progress, and as I have been discussing the means of remitting to the people the surplus product of their own industry, I may take the opportunity of pointing out to the Council what is the full measure of financial relief that the Government of India has been fortunate enough to afford to the taxpayer since the period of surpluses began with the first Budget that I heard expounded at this table in 1899. The bounty of one year is apt to be swept out of sight by that of another and totals are hardly realised until they are put before us in the naked reality of figures. I would divide the benefactions which have been made since 1899, under the following heads, and, of course, I only include in them those measures of relief which have been given outside of the ordinary expenditure of Government and out of the surpluses which we have obtained in remission of taxation.

REMISSIONS OF REVENUE.

We shall have given in the seven years, including the financial year for which we are now providing, a total sum of 7 3/4 crores or over five millions sterling in special remissions of land revenue and of interest and capital of loans, in both cases in connection with famine. We shall have given over three crores or two millions sterling for increased expenditure upon education quite apart from the ordinary Imperial and Provincial grants. We shall have given over two crores or £1,400,000 in grants for expenditure on purposes of local administrative amelioration, such as roads, bridges, water supply, hospitals and dispensaries, sanitation, etc. We shall have given over 4 1/4 crores or three millions sterling minor grants for special purposes such as the fifty lakhs which are still waiting to be spent on the scheme for improving the congested parts of this great city, a scheme which in broad outlines has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State, amounting to nearly 1 1/4 crores or £800,000. The total sum, part of it non-recurring but the greater part of it to be continued year by year that has been given back in my time to the people of India in the form of relief of taxation and other benefactions amounts to over 19 1/2 crores or thirteen millions sterling. I present these figures to hon. members as indications of the finance of what we sometimes hear described, though the remark does not appear to find an echo within this Chamber, as a reactionary regime. I am willing to let the figures speak for themselves, but there is a famous passage in a speech that was delivered in the House of Commons in 1858, that might be quoted also—"Where was there a bad government whose finances were in good order; where was there a really good government whose finances were in bad order; is there a better test in the long run of the conditions of a people and the merits of a government than the state of its finances?" That speech was delivered with direct reference to the Government of India and the speaker was John Bright. In my speeches in these Budget debates, I have been in the habit from year to year of indulging in what in the phraseology of trade is called stock-taking and of taking the public into the confidence of Government as to the administrative responsibilities which we had assumed or hoped to carry out. In my earlier years these remarks had necessarily to be couched in the future tense and many were the criticisms that were then passed upon abortive enquiries and over-ambitious programmes. We do not hear so much of these now. Next year, if I am spared, will be my last Budget debate, and it will then perhaps fall to me to review the entire field of work and to show where we have achieved our purpose and where we have failed. I remember writing to the Prime Minister, who appointed me, that seven years would be required for the task, unless it proved too much for the labourer's strength. I have sometimes wondered whether the onlookers ever weigh the latter consideration. We all look at the progress of the cart and observe with shrill cries whether it is sticking in the ruts or getting on, but few spare a thought for the horse until perhaps it staggers and drops between the shafts, and then—why then another animal is brought to take its place.

THE TWELVE TASKS.

The first twelve reforms which I foreshadowed in 1899, are, I am glad to say, now accomplished. The next twelve have been carried also, and in the remaining year I hope we may carry to completion the third dozen also. When I speak of accomplishment and completion, I do not, of course, mean to suggest that there is or can be any finality in administrative work. It goes on like the seasons and from each oak, as it is planted, fresh acorns fall. But there, after all, is the tree, a living and sprouting stem, a unit in the forest to be reckoned up and perhaps also to gain in value as the time goes on. For instance, an institution like the North-West Frontier Province which has admirably answered its purpose and has so far falsified all the predictions of its enemies is a realised fact which no one is in the least degree likely to change and which might give food for reflection to some who denounce the shifting of provincial boundaries, as though it were a crime and an evil instead of being, as it is, capable of being, if wisely and opportunely carried out, a very considerable blessing. I have no more to say about the accomplished reforms on the present occasion, and even, in what I have said I hope that no trace of false exultation has crept in. Reforms in India may sometimes require an external impulse to start them, but they are the work of hundreds of agencies, some important and others obscure; and well do I know that nothing could be achieved, were it not for the co-operation of colleagues to work with whom has been a six years' delight; for the wise counsel and cheerful industry of hundreds of faithful fellow-workers in all parts of the country, as well also, and gladly make the admission, as for the sometimes embarrassing, but often stimulating, influence of public opinion.

To-day, I propose to confine my attention to such items of our programme as have been pushed several stages further towards completion during the past twelve months and which, I hope, will be finally and firmly grounded before the year is over. The Hon'ble members will recollect that in the years 1899-1900, we had the last great Indian famine. That visitation must have left an indelible impression upon every one who was brought into close contact with it, whether in relation to its effect upon the physical condition and sufferings of the people or to the economic position of the country as a whole. I have often stated my conviction that it will not be the last Indian famine. We may compete and struggle with nature, we may prepare for her worst assaults and we may reduce their violence when delivered. Some day, perhaps, when our railway system has overspread the entire Indian continent, when water storage and irrigation are even further developed, when we have raised the general level of social comfort and prosperity and when advancing civilisation has diffused the lessons of thrift in domestic expenditure and greater self-reliance and self-control, we shall obtain the mastery but that will not be yet. In the meantime the duty of Government has been to profit to the full by the lessons of the latest calamity and to take such precautionary steps over the whole field of possible action as to prepare ourselves to combat the next. It was for this purpose that we appointed the Famine Commission under that most expert of administrators, Sir Antony Macdonnell, in 1901. Nearly four years have elapsed since then and the general public has perhaps almost forgotten the fact, but the intervening period has not been spent in idleness. There is no branch of the subject of famine relief, famine administration and still more, famine prevention, which has not been diligently ransacked and explored, and there is no portion of the recommendations submitted to us by the able chairman and his lieutenants which has not been discussed with local Governments and been already made, or if not is about to be made, the subject of definite orders. Instructions were first issued explaining the principles of famine relief as deduced from the latest famine and the findings of the Commission. Then came a revision of the existing famine Codes in each province for the conditions and the practice vary to a considerable extent. This has been a work of great labour. It is now all but complete, but the value of these revised and co-ordinated Codes will only be seen when the next struggle comes. Then they will be found to provide the armament with which each local Government in India will fight the battle.

The next stage was when the irrigation commission investigated the existing programmes of relief works throughout India and submitted recommendations for their improvement and maintenance. These also are in course of being carried out and special establishments have been sanctioned for the purpose.

THE FAMINE COMMISSION.

Then there was a group of separate recommendations made by the famine commission which they included under the head of protection in the final part of their report. These were, in some respects, the most important of all, for they related to broad measures of State policy demanding either executive or legislative action on the part of the Supreme Government. I must say a few words about some of these. One of them, the relief of agricultural indebtedness in the Bombay Presidency, still remains to be dealt with. A second, namely the degree and nature of Government aid by means of loans to agriculturalists, has also been treated by the Irrigation Commission and is about to form the subject of a communication to the local Governments in which suggestions are made for rendering the present system more simple, liberal and elastic. A third, namely agricultural development, has been made the subject of a separate speech by one of my Honourable colleagues, Sir Denzil Ibbetson, this afternoon. It would be superfluous for me to follow in his footsteps. Good fortune has presented us simultaneously with certain advantages for taking up this too long neglected branch of our duties in the last few years. Hitherto we have had the funds which our predecessors had not, and Honourable members have noted with particular approval the special grant of twenty lakhs which we have given for the purpose in the present Budget and which is only the precursor, as we hope, of larger sums to follow. Then we have had for the last five years a Finance Minister in Sir E. Law, who took the warmest interest in the Agricultural Department and, I believe, derived more sincere pleasure from a successful agricultural experiment than he did from the yield of any impost. And finally we have had in the Honourable member for the Revenue and Agriculture Department a perfect master of his subject, who, to profound knowledge of the cultivating classes, has added both a warm appreciation of their needs and a statesmanlike grasp of large ideas. The stone which I am to lay at Pusa in two days' time will, I hope, be the foundation stone not only of a fabric worthy of its object, but also of a policy of agricultural development henceforward to be pursued systematically in good and bad years alike by the Government of India so that a time may one day arrive when people will say that India is looking after her greatest living industry as well, let us say, as she is now looking after her great inherited treasure, viz., her ancient monuments.

SOME RECOMMENDATIONS.

There are two other objects which are recommended by the Famine Commission. The first of these was the institution of Cooperative Credit Societies, sometimes less correctly styled agricultural banks. Several Hon. members now at this table will remember our legislation of last year by which we provided for the foundation of such societies. There was no remark more frequently made in the course of the discussion more obvious in its truism than that any steps in this direction must be slow and experimental and that quick returns or striking results could not be expected. In many parts the spirit of co-operative institution can be built upon. There is also a great deal of elementary preaching, or what an English statesman once called "spadework" to be done before substantial results can be expected. But we have not been idle. During the year specially selected officers have been appointed as registrars of co-operative societies in the six main provinces and they are now engaged in spreading a knowledge of the principles among the cultivating classes. The various concessions made by the Government of India in order to lend encouragement, concessions in respect of income tax, stamp duty, registration fees and Government loans, have all been notified and are in operation. These provinces have framed their rules under the Act. In four provinces, societies have already begun to be registered, Madras and the Punjab having taken the lead. In addition to these is a much larger number of societies started, but not yet actually on the register. Here, the United Provinces, which initiated the experiment in Sir A. Macdonnell's time, and which now possess 150 societies, are to the fore. Even in such distant provinces as Assam and Burma, we hear of great interest being displayed and of applications being received. The statistical result is too immature to admit of quotation, but I have said enough to show that Government having planted their seed, do not mean to let it perish from want of nurture. None of us can say whether it will develop into a healthy plant, but every chance shall be given to it. The next matter to which I referred is one in which I have taken the keenest interest during my time in India, since it touches the marrowbone of that agricultural class of which I was speaking a little while back, I mean elasticity in Land Revenue collection and greater liberality in suspension and remission of the fixed demand in times of distress whether local or widespread. The Famine Commission dealt with it and we also laid it down among the principles to be adopted as accepted canons of Government in our Land Revenue Resolution of January, 1902. But something more was required than the mere statement of an orthodox principle and we have since been engaged, in consultation with the Secretary of State and the local Governments, in elaborating its operation with results that will shortly be published. Already a fluctuating assessment, i. e., a demand that is capable of being varied from year to year, is accepted in practice by most local Governments and is applied to precarious tracts. What I am now referring to is elasticity in collection, i. e., an allowance for exceptionally bad seasons by the suspension or remission of payments due. This is an act of compassion on the part of the State, but it is compassion in a form little distinguishable from practice, for it relates to cases and seasons in which the cultivator cannot pay his fixed demand, because the crops which he has reaped barely suffice for his own sustenance, and where, if he is called upon to pay it, he can only do so by plunging deeper into debt. In such a case rigidity of collection is not only a hardship but an injustice. It is to avoid such consequences and at the same time to escape the opposite extreme of laxity in collection and the consequent demoralisation of the people that we are about to lay down the principles underlying this method of relief.

IRRIGATION.

Next, I turn to irrigation. It is five years since I last alluded at any length to this subject in a budget debate. I then discussed the possibilities of irrigational expansion that seemed to lie before us in India, and speaking upon the authority of my expert advisers, I indicated the limits physical rather than financial that appeared to exist to such expansion, and answered the popular misapprehension, and answered the popular misapprehension that because India is a land of great rivers and many rains, it is, therefore, possible to capture all that surplus water and to utilise it either for the extension of cultivation or for the prevention of famine. After that came the famine of 1900, and as a sequel to the famine it seemed to me that this matter, so vital to the future of India, should be re-examined by the very highest authorities whom we could find, visiting every part of the country, examining into local conditions and needs, approaching the matter from the point of view of protection against famine rather than of remunerative investment of State funds, and presenting us with an authoritative pronouncement upon the capabilities for further irrigation of the whole of British India and of the extent of the obligation, both in State irrigation and in the encouragement of private enterprise which Government might legitimately assume. That was the genesis of the Commission presided over by Sir Colin Scott-Moncrieff which was appointed in the autumn of 1901, and which, after an investigation that extended over two cold weathers, finally reported in April, 1903. I wonder how many of the Hon'ble members whom I am now addressing and still more how many of the outside public, have read their report. To me the first part of it which relates to general considerations is infinitely more interesting than a novel, for it deals not with the hypothetical problems of human character, but with the positive agencies that affect the growth or decline of human life and it bases conclusions, dramatic in their sweep, upon premises of scientific precision. By slow but sure degrees ever since, we have been assimilating and taking action upon that report, and our final views and orders upon it will shortly see the light. As this is the last occasion upon which I shall ever speak at any length upon this subject in India, let me summarise the situation as it now stands. There are two classes of irrigation in this country, State irrigation, i.e., works constructed or maintained by the State, and private irrigation conducted by communities or individuals, largely by means of wells. I am here only concerned with the former. I need not before an Indian audience expatiate upon the distinction so familiar in our reports and budget statements between major and minor works, productive and protective works. Major works are either productive, in which case we find the money for them out of surplus revenue or from loans, or protective, in which case we provide for them from the annual famine grant of 1½ crores, the distinction between productive and protective being that the former are expected to prove remunerative though they have not always been so, while the latter are not expected to be remunerative at all. In other words productive works are or may be protective also, but protective works are not expected to be productive. Minor works are those which we undertake entirely out of the revenue of the year.

Now let me say what our outlay upon all these works up till the present hour has been and what the property thus created represents. The Government of India have spent in all 36 1/2 crores or 31 millions sterling upon State irrigation works in all the above classes. With it they have dug nearly 50,000 miles of canals and distributaries. They have irrigated an area of 21 1/2 million acres out of a total irrigated area in British India of about 47 million acres, and they derive from it a net revenue of £2,700,000 per annum, or a percentage of net revenue on capital outlay of approximately 7 per cent. If we capitalize, the net revenue at 25 years' purchase, we obtain a total of 67 1/2 millions sterling or considerably more than double the capital outlay. These figures are an indication of what has already been done. Next, what are we going to do or what are we capable of doing? In my first year in India, I went to see the Chenab Canal in the Punjab which had been finished a few years earlier. At that time it irrigated 1,000,000 acres. It now irrigates 2,000,000 acres. At that time it had cost 1 1/2 millions sterling. There have now been spent upon it 2 millions. This huge aggregate is diffused over an expanse now waving with corn and grain that, but a few years ago, was a forsaken waste. Since then we have completed the Jhelum Canal which already irrigates 3,00,000 acres and will irrigate 3/4 millions. Everywhere these lands, once waste and desolate, are being given out to colonization and the Punjab Province, if it lost the doubtful prestige of the frontier with its disturbing problems and its warring tribes, has gained instead the solid asset of a contented and peaceful peasantry that will yearly swell its resources and enhance its importance. Then you have heard of the fresh obligations which we have since undertaken in the same quarter. Some 5 1/4 millions sterling have just been sanctioned for the group of canals known as the Upper Chenab, the Upper Jhelum and the Lower Bari Doab. Before another decade has elapsed 2,000,000 more acres will have been added to the irrigated area with a proportionate increase in the population, and with an estimated return of 10 per cent. on the capital outlay. So much for the near future. Now let me look a little further ahead and come to the recommendations of the Irrigation Commission. They have advised an additional expenditure of 44 crores or nearly 30 million sterling spread out over twenty years, or an annual average expenditure of 1 1/2 millions sterling. We accept that estimate. We regard it as reasonable and we hope to be able to provide the funds. This will increase the area under irrigation in British India by 6 1/2 million acres as compared with 4 millions which I mentioned five years ago, the difference being explained by the fact that as we draw towards the close of this gigantic programme we shall no longer be able to talk glibly of remunerative programmes or of lucrative interest on capital outlay, but shall find ourselves dealing with protective works pure and simple where no return is to be expected and where we shall have to measure the financial burden on the State against the degree of protection against scarcity and famine obtained for the people. I do not think that we need shrink from that more exacting test, for we shall have approached, if the metaphor may be permitted, the rocky passes in which our forces will then be engaged across smiling plains and verdant pastures in which they will have derived strength and sustenance for the harder and less remunerative toil that will lie before them. I wish that we could proceed even faster, but that is out of the question. Canals are not like railways where companies are ready to find the money and to undertake the work where an embankment can anywhere be thrown up by unskilled labour, and where the iron or steel plan that may be required can be ordered by telegram from Europe or the United States. In irrigation you have, in the first place, to find the funds from the borrowings of the State which are not capable of unlimited expansion. You have to spend much time in preliminary investigations and surveys. You then have to obtain your labour for the particular work. It is estimated that to spend the amount which I have named a host of 220,000 workmen and coolies will be required for 350 days in each of the 20 years in addition to those required for the maintenance of the existing works and of the new ones as they come into operation. And finally you have to engage and train your skilled establishment which is a matter of careful recruitment spread over a series of years. These are the considerations that must always differentiate irrigation work from railway work in India and that militate against the same rate of speed in the former. And then, when we have done all this, where shall we stand? We shall have done much. We shall have done what no other nation or country has done before. But the surplus water from the snows of the Himalayas and from the opened doors of heaven will still spill its unused and unusable abundance into the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal. The calculations show that of the total average rainfall of India as much as 35 per cent., and a much larger proportion of the surface flow amounting to 87 per cent. is carried away by rivers to the sea. The programme that I have sketched will at the most utilise only 2 1/4 per cent. of this surface flow, and the remainder will still continue its aimless and unarrested descent to the ocean. Why is this? The answer is very simple, and to anyone who has any knowledge of the meteorological or geographical features of this continent, very clear. Rain does not always fall in India in the greatest volume, where it is most needed. What Cheerapunji could easily spare, Rajputana cannot for all the wealth of Croesus obtain. Neither does rain fall all through the year in India. It descends in great abundance within narrowly defined periods of time, and then it is often very difficult and sometimes impossible to store it. Providence does not tell us when a year of famine is impending, and we cannot go on holding up the water for a drought that may never come. It would be

bad economy even if it were not a physical impossibility. Sometimes where water is most plentiful, there is no use for it, because of the sterile or forbidding or unsuitable nature of the soil. Sometime, it flows down in blind superfluity through a country already intersected with canals. Sometimes it meanders in riotous plenty through alluvial plains, where storage is impossible. Sometimes again the cost of storage is so tremendous as to be absolutely prohibitive. These are some, though by no means all, of the reasons which place an impregnable barrier to the realization of academic dreams. Facts of this sort we may deprecate, but cannot ignore, and the time will never come when we can harness all that wealth of misspent and futile power and convert it to the use of man. What we can do the Commission have told us. What we mean to do I have endeavoured imperfectly to sketch out in these remarks. Restricted as is the programme, when measured against the prodigious resources of nature, it is yet the maximum programme open to human and to finite powers. And it is one that may well appeal either to the enthusiasm of the individual or to the organised ability of the State. We are about to embark upon it with the consciousness not merely of converting the gifts of providence to the service of man, but that we are labouring to reduce human sufferings, and in times of calamity to rescue and sustain millions of human lives.

THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

There are a few other subjects to which I must allude. The presence of the Hon'ble Mr. Hewett at this table, and the speech which he has delivered indicate that we have in the past year obtained that which has for a long time been the cherished aspiration of the Mercantile community, viz, a separate Department and Minister of Commerce and Industry. Six years ago, I should have said that this was impossible. Two years ago, I did not regard it as likely, but the facts of commercial and industrial expansion cannot be gainsaid. As soon as the case began to be made out, it was convincing in its logic and pertinence. The days are gone by when Government can dissociate itself from the encouragement of commercial enterprise. There used to be a sort of idea that business was an esoteric thing to be conducted by a narrow clique, who were alone possessed of the oracles of wisdom, and with whom Government were hardly supposed to be on speaking terms. That was an absurd theory at any time. It is additionally absurd in a country like India, where the Government is responsible for so many forms of commercial and industrial activity; where it builds and works railroads; where it controls the sale of opium and salt, where it maintains gigantic factories, where it is engaged in undertaking the manufacture of its own cartridges and rifles and guns, and where it is the largest employer of labour in the country. And most absurd of all is it at a time, when the whole air is alive with movement, rivalry and competition and when we desire to push our products, our manufactures and our industries upon the attention of the world. I believe India to be merely at the beginning of its commercial expansion, and if I could revisit this Council Chamber fifty years hence, I believe I should find the commercial member of that day delivering an oration that would be reported throughout the East. There is only one word of appeal in which I would ask leave to indulge. I entreat my Indian friends not to regard the creation of a department of Commerce as an Agency for the promotion of British Commerce alone. They could not make a greater mistake. Indian commerce, industry and enterprise are as vital to this country as British, nay I think more so. They have a future as bright before them. When we have to deal with great pioneers of Indian industry such as the Tata family, they will tell you that they receive the warmest encouragement at our hands, and for my own part I should feel far happier, if for every present Indian Merchant King, there were a thousand and for every lakh of Indian rupees invested in Mercantile undertakings a crore. Our new Department and its Hon'ble Member know no distinction of race. They are concerned only with the development of the country.

THE RAILWAY BOARD.

It is a part of the same policy that has induced us in the past year to create the New Railway Board which is now entering upon its duties. The idea is no new one. We make no pretence to be original. It has been advocated for years by all those who wanted greater elasticity and less officialism in our system and from the day that I surrendered temporary charge of the Public Works Department in 1899 having become conversant for a while with its working, I meant to get the reform sooner or later. It has taken six years to carry it out. Not that the old Public Works Department stands therefore condemned. That would be a most unjust and unfair assumption. It produced a series of brilliant and famous engineers. It overspread India with a network of railway. It eventually converted annual deficits into an assured surplus that has reached this year, the magnificient figure of 2 1/4 millions sterling and it has handed over to the Railway Board, a splendid property which it will rest with the latter to develop on commercial principles in the future. I have sometimes seen the present administration accused of centralising tendencies. I have not time to argue that contention this afternoon, but if it be true it is at least remarkable that it has been associated with the two greatest measures of decentralisation that have been achieved during the last fifty years with the permanent financial settlement, with the Provincial Governments, and the Institution of the Railway Board.

POLICE REFORM.

There is entered in the Budget the sum of fifty lakhs for Police reform. That is only an instalment and a beginning. We accept with slight modifications, the full recommendations of the Commission, and we intend to carry out their programme. The author of the report is seated at my right hand, and I should like to take this opportunity of publicly thanking him and his colleagues for their labours. No more fearless or useful report has ever been placed before the Government of India. I would gladly have taken action upon it sooner. But a long time has been required to consult the local Governments, and to satisfy the Secretary of State. And now what is it that we have in view? I think that my feelings are those of every member of the Government. We want a Police force, which is free from the temptation to corruption and iniquity and which must therefore be reasonably well paid, which must be intelligent and orderly and efficient and which will make its motto "protection" instead of "oppression." I confess that my heart breaks within me, when I see long diatribes upon how many Natives are to get employment under the new system and how many Europeans. For my own part I have never paused to count them up. The Police force in India must be an overwhelmingly native force, and I would make it representative of the best elements in native character and native life. Equally must it have a European supervising element and let this also be of the best, but do not let us proceed to reckon one against the other and contend as to who loses and who gains. The sole object of all of us ought to be the good of the country and the protection of the people. It is three years since in one of these debates, I announced the appointment of the Police Commission and since Sir John Woodburn, who sat in that chair, said that it would be the most important and far reaching of any that I had appointed in my time. I am glad that I appointed it and am proud of its work, and when the reforms come into full operation, I am hopeful that they will be felt under every roof in this country.

INDIANS IN THE PUBLIC SERVICES.

At this stage I may perhaps interpolate a few remarks in reply to the concluding portions of the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's speech, he seems to think that in my speech of last year and in the resolution that followed it were laid down new principles as regards the admission of natives of India to the public service. He referred to the Act of 1833, and the Queen's proclamation of 1858. I am familiar with both those documents and I also remember that which those who quote them sometimes forget the late Queen's words contained a qualification, not indeed modifying their generosity, but limiting their application by the necessary tests, firstly of practical expediency and secondly of personal fitness. These were the words: "It is our will that so far as may be, our subjects of whatever race or creed be freely and impartially admitted to offices in our service, the duties of which they may be qualified by their education, ability and integrity duly to discharge." There is not one sentence in that memorable paragraph from which any Government of India or any Governor-General has ever either desired or attempted to recede. But the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's historical references stopped short at 1858. He altogether forgot to mention the findings of the Public Service Commission of 1887, which deliberately laid down that the service in India should in future be divided into two branches, firstly an Imperial Service called the Civil Service to be recruited by open competition in England only, and secondly, a Provincial Service recruited in India, and consisting almost entirely of natives of this country. Our pronouncement of last year was a mere reaffirmation of the findings of that Commission. Even the phrase "corps d'lite" which the Hon'ble member seems to think originated with me is taken from paragraph 73 of their report. Let me further ask him more particularly to peruse paragraphs 74 and 91 of that document. He will find that nothing was said last year either by the Government of India or by myself which has not been laid down with even greater authority by our predecessors, and for the inference as to a change of policy which Mr. Gokhale has drawn in his speech to-day, there is I can assure him no foundation. I am myself particularly immune from the suspicions to which the Hon'ble member refers. I frequently see attributed to me personally the appointment of this or that European or Eurasian to some post or other in some part of India. The responsibility of the head of the Government of India is great, and I have never minimised it. But it is beyond human power that he should know every detail of the administration of 300,000,000 of people and beyond reason that every subordinate act of the administration should be attributed to him alone, and really when I read of all the things that are explained by my personal intervention, while I appreciate the compliment, I am compelled to say that in quite nineteen cases out of twenty I have never even heard of them at all. If the Hon'ble member were to go into the Department of the Government of India, he would find that I am there known as a strong partisan not of European but of Native appointments wherever these can be made with sufficient regard to the test of personal fitness for the post. But after all, is it not rather a vain exercise to dispute as to the exact number of places that are or are not given to this or to that class in an administration? The Honourable member will never find any reluctance on the part of Government to recognize and to forward the legitimate aspirations of his countrymen, but he must not be surprised if these generous tendencies are sometimes chilled when almost every step that we take and every appointment that is made is liable to criticism that presumes the existence of a racial bias where none exists. He has cited the despatch of the Court of Directors with which the Act of 1833 was sent out to India. Let me quote to him another paragraph from that despatch. If I were to utter it as my own, I am afraid that I should be accused of illiberal sentiments, but with the distinguished imprimatur of the authors of the Act of 1833, it may carry some weight with the Honorable member: "We must guard against the supposition that it is chiefly by holding out means and opportunities of official distinction that we expect our Government to benefit the millions subjected to their authority. We have repeatedly expressed to you a very different sentiment. Facilities of official advancement can little affect the bulk of the people under any Government and perhaps least under a good Government. It is not by holding out incentives to official ambition but by repressing crime, by securing and guarding property, by creating confidence, by ensuring industry, the fruit of its labour, by protecting men in the undisturbed enjoyment of their rights and in the unfettered exercise of their faculties that governments best minister to the public wealth and happiness. In effect, the free access to office is chiefly valuable where it is a part of general freedom." With these words which seem entirely wise I will pass from the subject.

THE PROTECTION OF INDIA'S INTERESTS.

There is one duty that falls upon the Government of India to which I think that I have rarely, if ever, alluded in this Council and that is the guardianship of India's interests where they are liable to be impugned by external policy or influence. We resisted to the best of our ability the heavy charge of more than 3/4 million sterling that was imposed upon Indian revenues by the increase of pay in the British army, a measure about which we were not consulted and with which we did not agree. We protested more successfully against the placing upon Indian revenues of the charge for the entertainment of the Indian guests at the Coronation in London. We were also successful in resisting the suggestion that India should pay £400,000 per annum for a call upon a partition of the British garrison in South Africa. We have now finally established the principle, disputed till a few years ago, that when we lend troops from India to fight campaigns for the Imperial Government in different parts of Asia and Africa, every rupee of the charge from embarkation to return shall be defrayed by the Imperial Government. During the past few years, we have been waging a similar battle in defence of Indian emigrants in South Africa. For many years a system has prevailed under which unskilled Indian labourers have been encouraged to emigrate to the Colony of Natal for employment chiefly in agriculture, though a few of them are engaged in coal mines. The number proceeding yearly on five years contracts is from 5,000 to 6,000, and there are now some 30,000 indentured Indians in the Colony. Their wages are good and those of them who returned to India in 1903 brought back savings to the amount of over five lakhs of rupees, while Indians of all classes settled in Natal remit to their friends in India some thirteen lakhs of rupees annually. The indentured Indian is well treated, and so far as this class is concerned the system of emigration to Natal is advantageous to India as well as to the Colony. But there is now in Natal a considerable population of British Indians estimated at about 50,000, who are not working under indenture and are, therefore, known as free Indians. Some of them are men, who have worked out their time but have decided to settle in the country and the descendants of such men. Others are persons who have voluntarily proceeded to the Colony. The Colonists have an objection to this class of settlers and have taken strong measures to discourage any increase in their numbers. Some of these measures have seemed to the Government of India to be unduly severe and inconsistent with the reasonable claims of the people of India as subjects of the British Empire, and we have lost no opportunity of urging that the restrictions imposed on free Indians should be relaxed more especially. Two years ago, when the Government of Natal sent delegates to us to discuss an arrangement under which Indian labourers should be compelled to return to India on the expiring of the term for which they were engaged, we required as an essential condition that they should make certain concessions in favour of the free Indians, who were then settled or who might desire to settle in the Colony. We stipulated for the eventual abolition of a tax of £3 a head which had been imposed on such persons for leave to reside, for the amendment of an Act placing traders of however old a standing under the power of local Corporations who had absolute authority to refuse licenses to trade, for the removal of Indians from another Act under which they were classed with barbarous races, and for the provision of a summary remedy for free Indians who might be wrongfully arrested on the ground that they were coolies under indenture or prohibited immigrants. In reply, we were given to understand that there was no prospect of obtaining the consent of the local legislature to these conditions and the negotiations were therefore dropped. The only concession that has been obtained as regards free Indians in Natal is the exemption of those who have been resident in the Colony for three consecutive years, from the restrictions imposed on prohibited immigrants under the Immigration Restriction Act, that Act still requires immigrants (except those under indenture) to be able to write in some European language and our endeavours to get ability to write in an Indian language accepted as a sufficient test of literacy have been unsuccessful. We have informed the Natal Government that we reserve to ourselves the fullest liberty to take at any time such measures in regard to emigration to that Colony as we may think necessary in order to secure proper treatment for our Indian settlers, and we have recently again declined to take any step towards facilitating the migration of labourers under indenture until the Natal authorities substantially modify their attitude. In no other South African Colony is there in force any system of immigration of Indian labour under indenture and the number of British Indians at present resident in the Colonies other than Natal is comparatively small. Those Colonies have however evinced a similar spirit of opposition to the immigration of free Indians, and we have had a considerable amount of correspondence on the subject especially as regards the Transvaal. Soon after that country came under British administration, we addressed the Secretary of State for India and urged that the opportunity should be taken to remove the restrictions and disabilities imposed by the Boer Government on British Indian subjects. In the course of the correspondence that ensued we were asked to agree to a scheme for the employment of 10,000 Indian labourers on the construction of Government Railways in the Transvaal and Orange River Colonies, and recognising that the need for Indian labour thus displaced might prove a powerful lever in our hands in securing better treatment for Indians generally in South Africa, we expressed our readiness to consider the proposal if it was likely to lead to substantial concessions in favour of Indians not under indenture. We said that the least that we could accept would be (1) that Indian languages should be included in the literacy test applied to new immigrants; (2) that residence in locations should be compulsory only upon those Indians in whose case the restriction is desirable for sanitary reasons; (3) that Indian traders who had established themselves under the former Government should be granted licenses permitting them to retain their present places of business; (4) that all Indians of superior class including all respectable traders and shopkeepers should be exempted from the Pass law and the Curfew system and from the other restrictions imposed on the non-white population. The Transvaal authorities declined to concede these demands in full, and we have therefore refused to establish a system of emigration of indentured labourers to that Colony. The outcome of the negotiation so far will be found in the despatch sent on 25th July 1904 by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Governor of the Transvaal which was presented to Parliament in August last. In it the British Government supported all our main demands except the claim that future immigrants should not be required to be able to write in a European language. We have not yet heard what action has been taken on those instructions by the Transvaal Government. I do not say that this is a pleasurable record. The problem is one for which it is exceedingly difficult to find a solution. Colonies possessing or likely before long to possess rights of self-Government cannot be dictated to in such matters, and the feeling that exist among them is undoubtedly very strong. It has seemed to us to be our duty to do nothing to inflame that feeling, but to lose no opportunity of pleading the cause of those whose natural protectors we are and to make no concession whatever until we obtain a full "quid pro quo" in return; I am confident that in this attitude we shall have the support of the entire Indian Community.

THE FISCAL QUESTION.

I may name one more respect in which the Government of India have, I think, faithfully championed the interests of the general community, I allude to their attitude on the fiscal question, I observe that the Hon'ble Mr. Cable speaking to-day on behalf of the Commercial community has most strongly endorsed the correctness of the position that we took up in our despatch of 22nd October 1903. A little while ago it was stated with some authority in England that that despatch had been drawn up in a hurry and that we were believed to have modified our views. There is no foundation for any such statement. We composed that despatch with full deliberation. It represented our matured opinions. We have not departed from them in any particular, and if the Government of India were invited to enter a conference those I am confident would be the instructions which our delegates from this end would receive. Our claim is not merely that India should have a voice in the settlement of the question that none will dispute, but that in any imperial scheme there should not be imposed upon us a system detrimental to our interests or repugnant to our strongly entertained and unanimous views.

THE MILITARY ESTIMATES.

Before I conclude I may perhaps be expected to say a word about the military estimates of the year. We have had the familiar attacks upon them in this debate. One honorable member spoke of the expenditure as inordinate and alarming. It is inordinate in the sense that it is beyond the ordinary form. Now that we have ample means we are utilising some of them which in ordinary years we might not have been able to do, not merely to relieve the burden of the people but to secure them from the possible future horrors of war. There is nothing to alarm in the increase. The situation would be much more alarming if with a rival power building railways towards the Afghan frontier we were to sit still and do nothing. It was not by so regarding military expenditure and equipment that our Allies in the Far East have won those great victories that have extorted the admiration of the world. They saw the danger impending and they set themselves steadily to prepare for it, with what results we all know. The lesson of the Russo-Japanese war is surely the most supreme vindication of preparation for war as contrasted with unreflecting confidence that modern times have ever seen. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has presented us with a scheme which is the ripe product not only of his own great experience, but of years of discussion and anticipation in India itself and whose sole object is so to organise our forces in peace as to place the largest possible body of men with the least dislocation in the field in time of war. Until universal peace reigns, which will not be in our day the best custodian of his own house will still be the strong man armed, and the Government of India assured that they have the means of reposing confidence in the ability of their military advisers and have accepted the scheme submitted to them not without careful scrutiny of its features and details, but in the conviction that the heavy charge entailed will be repaid in the increased security that will be enjoyed by the country. As regards the view which has been expressed in this debate that the expenditure should be provided for by loan I joined my financial colleague in dissenting from that opinion. Reference has been made to English practice. No one would have denounced such a proposal under existing conditions more strongly than Mr. Gladstone. I do not say that a military loan is everywhere unjustifiable. Were we on the brink of war or were it the case that large military expenditure could only be met by incurring a deficit or by imposing additional taxation which it was considered essential to avoid, then there might be a good case for a military loan. But with a full exchequer and with a simultaneous reduction of taxation, I feel sure that every financier of repute would pronounce such a proposal to be without excuse. Moreover, it should be remembered that in England, the National Debt is being steadily diminished by processes which are not adopted here and that a military loan is there obliged to run the gauntlet of Parliament. The Government of India is sometimes taunted with its irresponsibility. Might it not be a serious thing if you encouraged that Government to shift on to future generations a burden which it was capable of bearing in its own time? Might you not aggravate the very irresponsibility which is sometimes deplored? I have now concluded my picture of some, at any rate, of the activities upon which we are or have lately been engaged. I ask myself is this in truth an unsympathetic and reactionary regime? Is it likely that the individual who has allowed himself no rest or respite in his labours, be they successful or mistaken, for the Indian people, would endeavour to injure them or thrust them back? Is there a single class in the community who has been so injured? I will go further and say, is there a single individual? If there had been, should we not have heard of him to-day? Would a man who has devoted his whole life to preaching the lessons of the East, its history and traditions who has often been rallied by his own country men for his enthusiasm for the religions and monuments and literature of the East and who has, while in India, given such abundant proof of his reverence for faiths and feelings that are not his own turn round and assail what he had hitherto revered? These questions I must leave others to answer. As for reaction, I console myself with the wise saying of Macaulay, "Ever since childhood, I have been seeing nothing but progress and hearing of nothing but reaction and decay." For my own part as the last year of my work in India opens, I look back upon the past not with any self complacency, because, while much has been done, much also remains undone, but with gratitude that the opportunity has been vouchsafed to my colleagues and myself of giving so definite an impulse to all that makes up the growth and prosperity of a people and the safety of an Empire and the sanguine conviction that none can sow a diligently and whole-heartedly without a harvest springing up—indeed the green shoots are already high above the ground that will ten thousand times repay the exertions and obliterate every scar.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL NURSING ASSOCIATION.

THE annual meeting of subscribers to the funds of the St. George's Hospital Nursing Association was held last evening at the Port Trust office Ballard Pier Lieut-Colonel H. W. B. Boyd presiding. The following report of the committee of the Association for the year ending 31st December 1904 was taken as read:—

REPORT.

The number of nurses on the Hospital staff during the year averaged 38 consisting of 7 sisters, one of whom acts in rotation as night superintendent 14 senior, 12 junior nurses and 5 probationers. During the year 22 probationer nurses have been enrolled and of these 11 have left the service of the Association. The strength of the private nursing staff remains practically the same as in the previous year, the number for the year averaging 16 nurses. This staff has attended 304 cases, of which 14 were confinement cases, 15 small-pox and other infectious diseases, and 26 plague cases. As stated in last year's report, the charge for private nurses was raised from Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 per day, as it was found that for some years past the private nursing staff had been working at a loss owing to the increasing and constant demand for these nurses throughout the year, the committee found that they were again able in December last to reduce the charge to the former rate of Rs. 5 per day for ordinary cases. The committee have again to express their entire satisfaction at the efficiency of the work done by both staffs, and particularly their appreciation of the services of the Lady Superintendent, Miss Mill, and her assistant Miss Walters, who very ably filled the Lady Superintendent's place while she was on leave for six months. Sister Counsell, one of the senior sisters, satisfactorily acted in Miss Walter's stead. Miss Mill returned to her duties again on the 29th of October last, and the Committee are glad to find her much benefitted by her change to Scotland. In November Miss Walters was granted two months' leave, which unfortunately has had to be extended owing to a serious illness contracted while she was away. It is satisfactory to note, however, that she has now almost recovered. The report from Lt. Col. Boyd, I. M. S, the physician-in-charge speaks well of the nursing in the wards of the Hospital. With the consent of Government, there has now been instituted an annual course of lectures in Anatomy, Physiology and Surgery for the instruction of nurses going up for the examination to qualify them as senior nurses. These lectures are being delivered by Dr. Powell, who this year kindly gave a prize to the nurse who passed highest in the examination. The prize was won by nurse Charlotte Mullen. The Committee have specially to thank Capt. J. H. MacDonald, I. M. S. for the lectures he so ungrudgingly undertook to give while he temporarily acted as Resident Surgeon at the Hospital. In publishing the accounts for the year, the Committee again desire to thank the European public of this city and Presidency for their generous support. The amount of subscriptions have recently somewhat fallen off; but it is hoped that collections may be increased during the current year. The cost of maintaining the nursing in the Hospital remains about the same as in former years viz. Rs. 36,500. The grant paid by Government meets half this expenditure. The remaining half requires to be raised from other sources, and it is towards this second moiety that the assistance of the public is required. As the new Provident Fund instituted at the beginning of the year under report placed this provision for the benefit of the nurses on a sound footing the Committee have transferred all the surplus assets belonging to the old Provident Fund to the credit of the new Fund Account. A scheme for the amalgamation of the several Nursing Associations in Bombay into a General Nursing Service for the Presidency is at present receiving the consideration of Government who have appointed a Joint Committee under the presidency of the Surgeon-General, to go into the question and to report to Government the lines on which such a service, if at all practicable, could be worked, having regard to the various interests of the several Nursing Institutions concerned. The Hon. Mr. W. C. Hughes, C.I.E., the Chairman and Mr. James P. Chrystal, the Hony. Secretary and Treasurer of this Association, represent it on the Government Committee. Before concluding their report, the committee desire to record their best thanks to Mr. N. B. Medley who very kindly undertook and ably conducted the duties of the Hony. Secretary and Treasurer to the Association while Mr. Chrystal was at home on leave.

EXTRACT from the Annual Report of St. George's Hospital Bombay, for the year 1904 in charge of Lieut-Colonel H. W. B Boyd, I. M. S Physician in charge, who said: I have much pleasure to be able to state that the nurses have worked hard, and carried out their respective duties to my entire satisfaction, and they are always willing, obedient, and have efficiently carried out all orders given them by myself and the Resident Surgeon. I cannot speak too highly of their great care and kindness to the patients under their charge.

The Hon. Mr. Hughes proposed the adoption of the report, and that the accounts be passed. It was the third report of the Association, he said, and was satisfactory in many respects. The expenditure was Rs. 30,214 Government contributed Rs. 18 107, the subscriptions and donations yielded Rs. 10 416, while the Port Trust grant was Rs. 2807 giving a total income of Rs. 37,329. The report referred to the appointment of a joint committee to go into the questions of a scheme for the amalgamation of the several Nursing Associations in Bombay into a general nursing service and report to Government the lines on which such a service could be worked. A sub-committee had been engaged on the question and it was hoped there will be a scheme prepared before long. It was a satisfactory fact that the Lieut.-Colonel Boyd spoke in the highest terms of the members of the nursing staff of the hospital.

Mr. A. C. Reddie seconded the proposition, which was carried unanimously.

The chairman stated that the managing committee for 1905 will be constituted as follows:—Ex-officio Colonel Boyd Captain King, and Mr. L. B. Kar, Government nominees the Hon. Mr. W. C. Hughes, C. I. E., the Rev. H. F. Lord and Mr. G. O. W. Dunn, and the following were to be the elected members—Mr. P. R. Cadell, Mr. F. A. Reddie Mr. J. C. Bowen Mr. H. C. Wright, Mr. C. E Copplestone and Mr. J. P. Chrystal.

It was resolved that Mr. A. F. Ferguson be elected auditor for the ensuing year, and that the thanks of the meeting be conveyed to him for his work during the past year. The proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman

PASSENGER PER S. S. IMPERATOR.

The following is the list of passengers proceeding to Trieste and Venice per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperator to-day from the Victoria Dock, No. 6. The medical inspection of the saloon passengers will take place at the Victoria Dock, No. 8 to-day at 6 p. m. sharp. Deck passengers and Ayahs should be at the port health new disinfecting station, Frere Road near Prince's Dock, with all their luggage and kit at 4-30 p. m. sharp to-day.

Revd & Mrs H Anderson, 2 children and infant, Mrs A Anderson, Mr Ankersmit, Mr and Mrs F Ad Assmann and infant, The Hon H F and Mrs Bolier, Revd and Mrs F Boy and 2 children master Boy Captain Browne, Mr Bennett, Mr Bissaldi, Mr and Mrs E P Caspers, Mrs M L Christlieb, Mr A Classen, Mr Leon Dosogne, Revd and Mrs Frohnmeyer and child, Miss Fulcher, Mr and Mrs G A Furce, Major Fooks, Revd and Mrs G F Franken, 2 children and infant, Revd and Mrs V Gotz che, 4 children and infant, Revd and Mrs J Gass, child and infant, Miss Grant, Revd and Mrs A E Hensley and child, Miss C V Hensley, Mr G Herbst, Col and Miss Hutchinson, Surgeon-General G W R Hay, Mrs Hinkley and 2 children, Revd and Mrs F Hahn Miss Hahn, Doctor A Hilebrandt, senior, 12 junior nurses and 5 probationers. During the year 22 probationer nurses have been enrolled and of these 11 have left the service of the Association. The strength of the private nursing staff remains practically the same as in the previous year, the number for the year averaging 16 nurses. This staff has attended 304 cases, of which 14 were confinement cases, 15 small-pox and other infectious diseases, and 26 plague cases. As stated in last year's report, the charge for private nurses was raised from Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 per day, as it was found that for some years past the private nursing staff had been working at a loss owing to the increasing and constant demand for these nurses throughout the year, the committee found that they were again able in December last to reduce the charge to the former rate of Rs. 5 per day for ordinary cases. The committee have again to express their entire satisfaction at the efficiency of the work done by both staffs, and particularly their appreciation of the services of the Lady Superintendent, Miss Mill, and her assistant Miss Walters, who very ably filled the Lady Superintendent's place while she was on leave for six months. Sister Counsell, one of the senior sisters, satisfactorily acted in Miss Walter's stead. Miss Mill returned to her duties again on the 29th of October last, and the Committee are glad to find her much benefitted by her change to Scotland. In November Miss Walters was granted two months' leave, which unfortunately has had to be extended owing to a serious illness contracted while she was away. It is satisfactory to note, however, that she has now almost recovered. The report from Lt. Col. Boyd, I. M. S, the physician-in-charge speaks well of the nursing in the wards of the Hospital. With the consent of Government, there has now been instituted an annual course of lectures in Anatomy, Physiology and Surgery for the instruction of nurses going up for the examination to qualify them as senior nurses. These lectures are being delivered by Dr. Powell, who this year kindly gave a prize to the nurse who passed highest in the examination. The prize was won by nurse Charlotte Mullen. The Committee have specially to thank Capt. J. H. MacDonald, I. M. S. for the lectures he so ungrudgingly undertook to give while he temporarily acted as Resident Surgeon at the Hospital. In publishing the accounts for the year, the Committee again desire to thank the European public of this city and Presidency for their generous support. The amount of subscriptions have recently somewhat fallen off; but it is hoped that collections may be increased during the current year. The cost of maintaining the nursing in the Hospital remains about the same as in former years viz. Rs. 36,500. The grant paid by Government meets half this expenditure. The remaining half requires to be raised from other sources, and it is towards this second moiety that the assistance of the public is required. As the new Provident Fund instituted at the beginning of the year under report placed this provision for the benefit of the nurses on a sound footing the Committee have transferred all the surplus assets belonging to the old Provident Fund to the credit of the New Fund Account. A scheme for the amalgamation of the several Nursing Associations in Bombay into a General Nursing Service for the Presidency is at present receiving the consideration of Government who have appointed a Joint Committee under the presidency of the Surgeon-General, to go into the question and to report to Government the lines on which such a service, if at all practicable, could be worked, having regard to the various interests of the several Nursing Institutions concerned. The Hon. Mr. W. C. Hughes, C.I.E., the Chairman and Mr. James P. Chrystal, the Hony. Secretary and Treasurer of this Association, represent it on the Government Committee. Before concluding their report, the committee desire to record their best thanks to Mr. N. B. Medley who very kindly undertook and ably conducted the duties of the Hony. Secretary and Treasurer to the Association while Mr. Chrystal was at home on leave.

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PASSENGERS PER S. S. "AUSTRALIAN."

The following is the list of passengers per Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer "Australian which is expected here to-morrow at 6 p.m. from Marseilles:—Captain Barton, Beresford Lovett Maj-General and Mrs. Mr. Bradbury John, Mrs. and Miss Down, Mr. Dacamp Mr. C. A. Evatt, Mr. and Mrs. Harris and child, Mr. and Mrs. Howley, Mr. and Mrs. Jambon Mr. Mrs. and Misses Kennedy, Miss Macquoid, Captain Mrs. Nethersole.

A NOTIFICATION by the Bombay Educational Department states that three appointments as Overseers, Third Grade, in the Public Works Department, will be given to the first three Licentiates of Civil Engineering in order of merit who are willing to accept them every year in future, and three years' notice will be given should it become necessary to reduce the number of appointments. The persons appointed will be considered as on probation for one year and will not be appointed permanently to the Department till they have passed through their probation and have been recommended for permanent employment by the Chief or Superintending Engineer of the Division in which they are serving.

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Bathe the affected parts with hot water and Cuticura Soap, to cleanse the surface of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle. Dry, without rubbing, and apply Cuticura Ointment freely, to allay itching, irritation and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and, lastly, take Cuticura Resolvent, to cool and cleanse the blood. This complete local and constitutional treatment affords instant relief, permits rest and sleep in the severest forms of eczema and other itching, burning and scaly humours of the skin, scalp and blood, and points to a speedy, permanent and economical cure when all else fails.

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M. A. P. IN THE GREEN ROOM.

THERE is a great quality as well as great variety in the new triple bill at the Court Theatre. Originally produced at the Royalty, under the auspices of the Irish Literary Society, Mr. W. B. Yeats's sketch, "A Pot of Broth," which heads the programme, is full of the most delicious humour, and if this and brilliant character-writing were insufficient recommendation in themselves, it would be worth going to see the little piece for Mr. Robert Peterson's acting alone. His study of the artful tramp who talks poor Sibby Conesly out of the "pot" is one of the completest things this strangely versatile actor has ever done. In startling contrast to this burst of intellectual mirth is Mr. Christopher Horne's translation from the German, In the Hospital, which is tragedy of the deepest dye, and contains a hospital death scene (played with fine if painful reality by Mr. J. D. Beveridge) which is as thrilling as it is long.

After farce and tragedy comes comedy, and this in the shape of a one-act trifle. How He Lied to Her Husband, from the subtle, tricky, and ever-entertaining pen of Mr. George Bernard Shaw. The characters, She, He, and Her Husband, are admirably played by Miss Gertrude Kingston, Mr. Granville Barker and Mr. A. G. Poulton; and visitors to these Court matinees—they, at least, who are acquainted with Mr. Shaw's play. Candida—will "just cackle up with laughter," as they say in the country from which the author has but lately returned, at the amusing way in which he travesties his own more serious work. It is an "Analysis of Composition" done in a humorous way, but the humour has the "G.B.S." mark on it, and is therefore genuine.

Since he made his first appearance on the London stage in September, 1870, Robert Pateman, the Court tramp, has played many and various parts chiefly in melodrama. He had ever a longing, as he had ever a special aptitude, for unpleasant parts; a wild man of the woods, perhaps, or a deaf and dumb man, or a blind man, or a man subject to fits. Visitors to the Court, if they be fairly well-established playgoers, will be reminded by the presence of Mr. Pateman of a sensational scene witnessed some years ago in the stalls of the Princess's Theatre, for which the powerful realism of his acting was responsible. He was one of a line of convicts at Dartmoor, the villain of the piece, if memory is not at fault; and it was part of the ingenious author's scheme to drive him to the point of making a confession (which had it been carried through, would in all probability have stopped the play), and then prevent him from speaking by giving him a terrible fit. The fit was so terrifically true to life that first one lady, then another, and then a third fled half fainting from the stalls, and were seen no more. A panic was in all likelihood averted by an old gentleman standing up in his seat and offering the comical explanation: It's all right. Anyhow, one of them is my wife!

Perhaps the greatest scare to the feminine portion of a theatrical audience was that given by Mr. Richard Mansfield in the character of Mr. Hyde (Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde) at the Lyceum Theatre some years back. Like the heroine of Oliver Wendell Holmes's book "Elsie Venner" (Only that her second nature was that of a snake), the hero of Robert Louis Stevenson's "shocker" would be now a handsome young doctor, duly in love with the principal lady, and now a hideous man-monster with a penchant for flying at the throats of unoffending boys, women and children, and strangling the life out of them. Not all the stage make-up for Quilp put together, and mixed with those of the never-too-flattered Caliban, could have equalled in terrible ugliness Mr. Mansfield's appearance as Mr. Hyde. It was loathsome, startling, terrifying; and one evening, when he burst from a moonlit garden into a firelit library, to leap on to the shoulders of his fiancee's very father, and to choke him with his beast-like hands as the old man slept in his chair, feminine screams went up from nearly all parts of the theatre and when the curtain had rolled down, and the lights of the auditorium turned on, one could see, even by turning the eyes in a single direction, at least half a dozen ladies being fanned, smacked, watered, and smelling-salted (perhaps whiskied or brandied as well) into consciousness.

Quite up to his Morocco Bound form, in point of liveliness is Mr. Arthur Branscombe's little sketch, The Sporting Duchess, which, with Lady Haldon to the name part, is now the bright particular star turn at the Tivoli. It is to smile and necessary with all sketches at the music halls—as, indeed, it is with all farces and most comedies at the theatres—that the fun of the fair should spring from a degree of blundering, on the part of some person or persons, which in real life would be considered impossible; and so it comes to pass that the laughter which accompanies the performance of this gay trifle is provoked by complications following upon the Duchess of Willingborough having applied at one and the same time for a kennelman to take charge of her dogs, and a duke (of Bayswater) to take charge of herself. Needless to say that the duke from the matrimonial agency is not accepted as such until the closing lines of the sketch are reached, or that the gentleman described as Battersea Joe, a canine undertaker who has been introduced into the muddle to make it worse, is for a time taken for the duke. Lady Haldon plays the part of the Duchess with a considerable amount of real comedy spirit mixed with her necessarily farcical manner, and that sound actor, Mr. Edmund Gurney, gives a finished bit of fooling as the Bayswater bookman from Cupid's head office.

Lady Haldon's appearance at the Tivoli is spoken of in some quarters in a manner which might lead one to suppose that she had never been on any stage before. As Mollie Miska she was at one time very well known indeed by the patrons of melodrama, and I have a distinct recollection of her clever performance as Rose Bouchon, a lady of questionable character, in a play called A Life of Pleasure, which was one of the last productions of Sir Augustus Harris at Drury Lane. "Mollie Miska" was married in 1899 to the Hon. Lawrence William Dalzell, who succeeded to the barony of Haldon (not of ancient creation) about a couple of years ago soon after his return from South Africa, where he saw a good deal of lively service with the 8th Battalion of the Imperial Yeomanry. Lord Haldon's clever wife is a daughter of Colonel J. W. Malchle, who retired some time ago from the Russian army.

A little anecdote in the Era about Miss Stella Brereton (Mrs. Richard Dougles), who was for many years the leading lady at the Surrey, in drama of the "never-on-Sunday" years, brings recalls a similar experience. It is told of Miss Brereton, who now devotes herself to teaching acting, and whose stage school near Regent's Park is one of the most successful of the many institutions of the kind, that she made up so realistically once for the part of a lodging-house servant in farce that her manager, standing beside her in the wings, was under the impression, until she spoke to him, that she was one of the cleaners. More humiliating by a long way was the experience of Miss Louie Freear when at a provincial theatre she was appearing, or about to appear, in the character of a beggar boy. In the early part of the rehearsals some mischievous urchins, taking advantage of the temporary absence of the stage-door keeper from his post, had got into the theatre and secreted themselves behind certain props, which offered them the advantage of being able to see without being seen—for a time at any rate. But they were eventually discovered and thrown out; and then it came to Miss Louie Freear's turn!

In the artistic rags of the typical street arab, with her face and hands besmirched with Macadam and her own hair hidden in a matted and tangled wig, Miss Louie Freear sloshed along from her dressing-room to the stage, and stood watching the players from the wings. This was her first appearance in the get-up she was to wear on the following night, and no one but herself and her dresser knew what it was to be like. It was not long before her stage-manager, catching sight of her loafing about the wings, called to one of the scene-shifters to shift the [illegible] make-

Again we have to make a grateful bow to Berlin in acknowledgment of the receipt of a brilliant infant violinist. Mischa Elman, the bright-eyed little boy who will play the solo in the Tschaikowsky Concerto at the third orchestral concert Mr. Charles Williams is giving at the Queen's Hall on the 21st of this month has only recently turned eleven. In spite of the gross advancement of his musical talents, and of that taste of public success which, to the manners of a child, are sometimes so very spicy, little Mischa Elman is perfectly babyish in all ways but the way of work, and is enthusiastically fond of the children's games and sports he is encouraged (if he needed encouragement) to indulge in. The circulation of the news of his triumphs in Berlin has brought him invitations from Mr. Colonne to play in Paris, from Mr. Steinbach to play in Cologne, and from Mr. Oskar Nedbal to play in Prague; invitations which will be fulfilled in the acceptance when the boy has appeared at the Queen's Hall.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Sara, 893 tons, Capt Axel Mos, sailed yesterday for Dundalk in ballast.

THE Wilson Line steamer Colenso, 2532 tons, Captain F W Sheikell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hull 24th February with a general cargo.

THE steamer Argyll, 2281 tons, Captain A Harrison, arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Calcutta 19th March with a cargo of coal.

THE B and P S N Co's steamer Nairei, 1168 tons, Captain W H Coates, will sail to-day for Jeddah &c, with a general cargo and 10 deck passengers.

THE steamer Dunrobin, 2319 tons, Captain M H Ransom arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Calcutta 18th March with a cargo of coal,

THE Hansa Line steamer Arzenfels, 3658 tons, Captain A Meyer, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg 26th February via Antwerp with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kapurthala, 730 tons, Captain H Trousson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and Misses J W and T W A Hercert, Mr M Kanjee and 400 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Burma, 840 tons, Captain P L Wadge, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers—Mrs Chase, Mr and Mrs Griffiths, Miss Ryan, Dr Fraser, Mr Richard Stevens, Mr E E Sassoon, Mr J E Sassoon, 3 natives and 226 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
29	Dunrobin s	Ransom	Calcutta Mar 18
30	Argyll s	Harrison	Calcutta Mar 19
30	Arzenfels	Meyer	Hamburg Feb 26
	Kapurhala s	Trevoun	Karachi
	Colenso s	Sheikell	Hull Feb 24

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
30	Obra s	Johnson	Calcutta
	Landaura s	Farquharson	Calcutta, &c
	Sicilia (Tpt)	Weston	Southampton
	Saga s	Moe	Tuticorin
	Maria Valerie s	Berserovish	Kobe &c

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Lama, Wadge for Persian Gulf &c
" Nairei, Coates for Jeddah &c

The steamer Colenso entered for loading yesterday for Hull via Karachi.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line Co's steamer Clan Macleod left Liverpool for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the morning of the 27th instant.

ADEN, MARCH 30.

The P and O Co's steamer Peninsular with the homeward Mails of the 24th inst. arrived here at 7 a m on Thursday.

SUEZ, MARCH 30.

The P and O Co's steamer Himalaya with the outward Mails of the 24th inst. left here at 1-30 a m on Thursday.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Nippon, left Trieste on the 27th instant and may be expected here on or about the 22nd April 1905.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 30.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—20 cwts Beeswax D Vally and Co; 3171 cwts pastorseed Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Caspian s—3097 cwts myrabolams Wagji Beehar.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Djibouti s—739 cwts ground nuts Societe Colonial Italiane.

FOR ANTWERP.

Sahna s—50 bales hemp Bombay General Trading and Co 2000 cwts Bone meal R Kaderoboy; 100 bales cotton waste N Damji 165 bales Hemp C Hearji and Co; 100 bales cotton Volkert Bros.

Duke of Norfolk s—2000 cwts Poppyseed Ralli Bros. 1024 cwt myrabolams Gomersey.

FOR TAIWAN.

Imperator s—1 bales Cotton Glade and Co

FOR HONGKONG.

Chusan s—85 cwts olibanum D Vallybhoy and Co; 100 cwts olibanum D Purshotam; 31 cases condiments M Poonjiar and Sons.

Banda s—24 cwts olibanum M Tokersey

FOR SHANGHAI.

Chusan s—4 bales Grey Shirtings R S N Talati and Co

Banda s—13 bales twist Talati and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Banca s—200 bales cotton Shroff and Co; 200 bales cotton Seth and Co; 700 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

Spithead s—32 6 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 200 bales cotton B Somji and Co; 100 bales cotton J B Petit and Co; 150 bales cotton Tata and Co; 131 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

Clan Macarthur s—103 bales cotton Ralli Bros

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Banca s—11 cwts Buttons Lao D Chothia and Co 100 bale cotton Gaddum and Co

Spithead s—12 bales cotton Ralli Bros

FOR MOJI.

Spit ead s—100 bales cotton Ralli Bros

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D, COMMANDING.

Bombay, March 31, 1905.

1 As the Civil Chief Master Armourer will inspect the Arms of the Corps shortly, members are requested to return their rifles and accounts to Head-Quarters at once.

2 Extract from Brigade Orders dated 30th March 1905, is published for information—No 499—Examination—Volunteers. The undermentioned Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Volunteers of the Bombay Volunteer rifles passed an examination for Proficiency certificates at Camp, Santa Cruz on the 8th February 1905—Lieut G Rugg, 2nd Lieut T H Potts, 2nd Lieut J Lyndall, 2nd Lieut F W Greaswell, 2nd Lieut J R Rylands, Corpl F T Gidney, Lce Corpl L D Burca, Volr L Carroll and A Dickson.

By Order,
G. D. PRICE, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT-COL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, March 31, 1905.

Members who have fired their Class are requested to return their Arms and Accoutrements to Head-Qrs at once.

By Order
A. J. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.
Actg. B. V. A.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	3	7
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	8	7	30
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	27	20	38
D Khotwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatti, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	15	10	19
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagapada, Kamalputta, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st	80	20	57
	11	10	21
	6	8	22
	0	0	2
	0	0	0
	0	18	23
Total	100	96	229
Total plague deaths to date	284,353	237,904	
Same date last year	177	153	246

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
35	23

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury Calcutta, 25th March, 1905.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

1 Amount to be remitted during 1904-05 ... £24,200,000
2 Remitted from 1st April 1904 to 25th Mar. 1905 by Council Bills: £23,922,145
By Gold ... nil
3 Balance to be remitted from 26th Mar. 1905 to 31st March 1905 ... £277,855

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately, it is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

As the whole Offer Closes

IN A FORTNIGHT

do not put off action a single day longer.

You who have not yet received an order form for the Encyclopædia Britannica, or have no accurate conception of what the recently completed work is like, should at any rate make it quite clear in your mind why you have not, so far, considered it worth your while to ask for information concerning the most desirable book that has ever been published, because in a fortnight's time its price will be raised to more than double.

Correspondence received in London at the time when the offer was being withdrawn there shows that misconceptions both as to the book itself, and as to the offer (which is so soon to close in India, Ceylon and Burma also), were prevalent up to the end, and that, owing to one or other of these misconceptions, some readers hesitated, most unreasonably, day after day, to make inquiries. Such hesitation is unreasonable because the cost of making inquiry does not exceed one-half anna, the inquiry commits you to nothing, and provides you with material from which you can form a true opinion of the value of the book. If you do not by an immediate outlay of only Rs. 5 secure the 35 volumes at the present low price, and upon a system of easy instalments, you should at least make up your mind as to the reason why you do not do so. It will be a matter of lasting regret to you if, when the occasion is passed, and the work costs more than double its present price—more, perhaps, than you can afford to pay—you have to say to yourself, in looking back, "I do not really know why I never did anything about it while there was still time."

Although in a single day during the last week of the offer in London no less than one thousand orders were received by "The Times" a great number of persons delayed, and delayed until it was too late.

Correspondence received in this country goes to show that people are delaying here also, and for much the same reasons.

1 Some have not thought it worth while even to inquire, because they thought of the Encyclopædia Britannica rather as a luxury for those who have much leisure for reading than as a help for the practical man. They connect their idea of the book with the study, whereas it is an equally necessary, perhaps even more necessary, equipment for the man who leads a practical or an active life. As any reader may gather for himself from the sample book, which will be sent gratis and post free in reply to his inquiry, the recently completed work is among the indispensable devices of the day for facilitating the conduct of affairs in any activity whatsoever.

2 From this sample book those also may correct their misconception who, having heard the work praised for this or that particular reason, imagine it to be one-sided. A lawyer, for example, has praised the accuracy and fulness of a book which contains the work of such authorities as Lord Davey or Sir Frederick Pollock or Sir Francis Jeune, and the listener, who is interested, let us say, in engineering, has failed to understand that the Encyclopædia Britannica also contains contributions by the Chief Engineer of the Manchester Ship Canal, by the Electrician to the General Electric Company, by the builder of the Eddystone Lighthouse, by the Director of Naval Construction to the Admiralty, by the first authorities on railways, river engineering, water supply, irrigation. Or hearing it described in enthusiastic terms as exceedingly strong in the subject of history, he has failed to understand that it is exceedingly "strong" also on all other subjects—those which concern the planter just as much as those which concern the man of business, the soldier, or the doctor. Indeed, in order to secure absolute comprehensiveness, and the most effective specialisation in every branch, the task of bringing the national work of reference up to date was organised under nineteen separate departmental editors—such authorities as Sir George Sydenham Clarke for Military Affairs and Sir John Scott for Law and Government.

3 Although they must know that the work, of which the last volume appeared only recently, is fully up to date in respect of all subjects, that it includes the very latest facts and figures, some, prejudging the work by their own experience of other encyclopædias, and even of former editions of the Encyclopædia Britannica itself, have thought that a too great proportion of the 35 volumes would probably deal with the long past in which they are not particularly interested. A glance through the sample book will show how entirely mistaken any such notion is, and how exceptional in this respect is the present edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica which devotes, as it has been computed, more than one-quarter of its total space to the events, the personalities, the discoveries and the new knowledge of the past 30 years, and which, to take a single example which will appeal to those who have found fault with encyclopædias on this head, includes biographies of living persons.

4 In one category may be put the two opposite misconceptions concerning the character of the book—that it is either stiff and not comprehensible and interesting to read, or that it is not quick for reference. That anyone should entertain either of these mistaken notions is the more to be regretted because (as, once more, the study of the sample book will show) the latest edition of our national work of reference combines the two great qualities of a library as no other book does or can pretend to do. The comprehensive articles on all subjects by the most eminent authorities constitute the most interesting and really enlightening reading imaginable, and at the same time the great index of over 600,000 entries puts any particular item of information at the immediate disposal of the inquirer. The 35 volumes constitute a library in which you can find an immediate answer to a specific question, a library in which you can fully study any subject, a library in which you can read for pleasure—and read till the end of your life.

5 Others, again, are allowing the last days to pass without making a move, because they conclude that such a book must, whatever appearances there may be to the contrary, cost more than they can afford. No mistake is more easy to correct. An inquiry will bring you an order form made out for less than half-price, and upon the easy system of instalments which calls for a payment down of only Rs. 5, followed, after delivery of the entire 35 volumes, by payments of only Rs. 10 at monthly intervals. The whole enterprise was undertaken by "The Times" for the purpose of putting an indispensable work within the reach of everybody who wanted it. There may be advantages of which you have not heard, facilities which you have overlooked. No one at this late moment should, on the score of supposed expense, fail to make inquiries before the national work of reference becomes once more, what it was before "The Times" undertook its distribution, a commodity sold not indeed at an extravagant price, but at a figure which is *more than double the price at which you may now secure it.*

6 Perhaps you are among the number of those who have not yet made inquiries, because they think that they still have plenty of time. You are making a great mistake in thinking so. It is thus that many in England let the occasion slip. There is no reason why you should put off so simple a thing as filling in and posting an inquiry form, and the only way to make sure of being in time is to write at once.

AP. 15 is the Last Day. Thereafter the Volumes will not be purchaseable direct from the publishers, "The Times" (London), but only through booksellers, and at more than double the present price.

Address: "6, Dalhousie Sq., Calcutta."

THE MANAGER, "THE TIMES" (LONDON), CALCUTTA.

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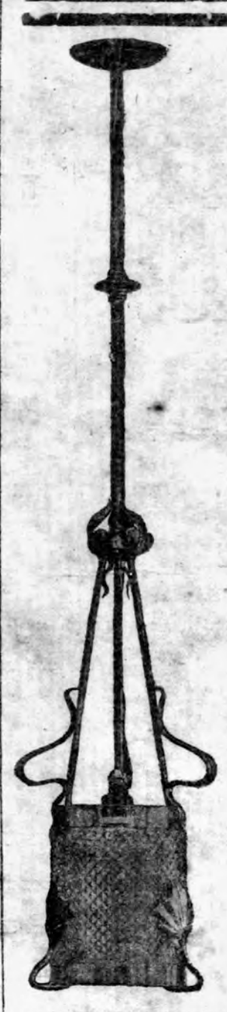

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WORD TO THE PUBLIC.

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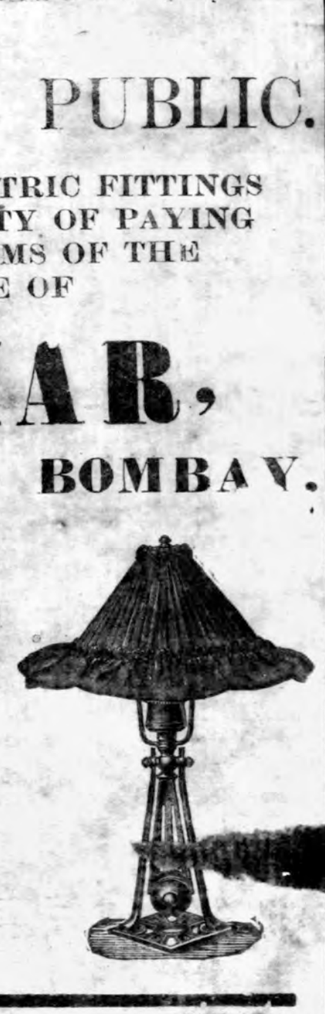

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